

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol. IV No 109

7 June 1982

JAPAN

Materials on Versailles Summit Discussions	C 1
Reagan-Suzuki Presummit Talks	C 1
Suzuki Reviews Summit	C 1
Miyazawa Lauds Results	C 2
Sakurauchi News Conference	C 3
Canadian Export-Import Talks	C 3
Businessmen Welcome Outcome	C 4
U.S. Cut in Alaskan Fish Quotas Protested	C 4
Zhao Ziyang Leaves Osaka for Beijing 5 Jun	C 5
USSR To Release Crew Members of Seized Vessel	C 5
Government Criticizes Israeli Lebanon Raids	C 5

NORTH KOREA

Kim Yong-sam Reported Under House Arrest in Seoul [VRPR]	D 1
Predicted Chon's Downfall	D 1
CPRF on Kim Yong-sam Case	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Marks Date of Kim Tae-chung Arrest [5 Jun]	D 3
VRPR Hits General's Inauguration Remarks	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Scores Departing Wickham [5 Jun]	D 4
VRPR Decries Signature Drive on Northern Camps	D 5
Meeting Marks Anniversary of 3 Jun Uprising	D 5
CPRF Hits Chon's 'Suppression' of Students	D 6
North Criticizes Loan Scandal Investigation	D 7
Paper Scores Public Hearing [NODONG SINMUN 6 Jun]	D 7
RPR Spokesman Raps Chon [VRPR]	D 8
Concealment Attacked [MINJU CHOSON 5 Jun]	D 10
Geneva Meeting on Korea Issues Communique	D 10
Kim Il-song Receives Letter	D 11
Yugoslavia's Stambolic Cables Kim Il-song	D 12
Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Pyongyang 5 Jun	D 13
Foreign Minister Ho, Fidel Castro Meet	D 13
Cuban Minister Discusses Korean Reunification	D 13
Kim Il-song Receives Letter From Chongnyon	D 13
Briefs: Yugoslav Film Show; Foreign Delegations Arrive	D 14

SOUTH KOREA

Chon, Party Leaders To Confer on State Affairs	E 1
DJP Leaders Hint Ouster of Responsible Minister	E 1
[KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	
Further Reportage, Commentary on Loan Scandal	E 2
Chon Expresses Regret [KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 2
Daily Warns Against Rumors [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 3 Jun]	E 3
Prosecutor Denies Rumors	E 4
Economy in Wake of Scandal [CHUNGANG ILBO 3 Jun]	E 4
Unification Council Urges Chon-Kim Talks	E 5
Chon Reiterates Call for Peaceful Unification	E 5
[KOREA TIMES 6 Jun]	

President Chon Appoints New Chief Secretary	E 6
Paper Reports Close of Seoul University School	E 6
[TONG-A ILBO 27 May]	
Briefs: New Bank Presidents; Army Vice Chief of	E 6
Staff; New Kotra Head	

KAMPUCHEA

Son Sann Will 'Consider' Attending Geneva Summit [AFP]	H 1
Hun Sen Returns to Phnom Penh From USSR	H 1
Interview on Visit	H 1
Agricultural Results Reported for 31 May-6 Jun	H 2
SRV Science, Education Delegation Departs	H 3

LAOS

Government Delegation To Attend CEMA Conference	I 1
Leaders Receive Message From Kim Il-song	I 1
People's Supreme Assembly Reviews Activities	I 1
Vientiane Reports Visit by PRK Radio Delegation	I 2

THAILAND

POST Reports on Pacific Cooperation Conference [6 Jun]	J 1
NATION REVIEW: Sitthi Supports ASEAN Summit [7 Jun]	J 2
Editorial Views U.S. 7th Fleet Flagship's Visit	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 7 Jun]	
VOFA Defends Thai Role in Joint Exercise	J 3

VIETNAM

Hanoi To Return 34 Chinese at Border 24 Jun	K 1
VNA Reports on Visit by U.S. War Veterans Group	K 1
NHAN DAN Views Versailles Economic Conference [5 Jun]	K 1
Hanoi Calls Naval Exercise 'Provocative'	K 2
Hanoi Commentary Scores U.S.-Thai Exercise	K 2
UNHCR on Legal Refugee Outflow From Vietnam [AFP]	K 3
Vo Dong Giang Speaks at Havana Nonaligned Meeting	K 3
Briefs: Mekong River Delta Communications	K 11

MATERIALS ON VERSAILLES SUMMIT DISCUSSIONS

Reagan-Suzuki Presummit Talks

OW041231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 4, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan here Friday for private talks in prior to the opening of the seven-nation Versailles summit.

The meeting, the first between the two leaders since the Ottawa summit last July, began at 1:40 P.M. Paris time (8:40 P.M. Japan time) at the U.S. Embassy here. During the talks, Suzuki and Reagan were believed to have discussed the international situation and bilateral relations based on the "alliance relationship" declared in last year's Japan-U.S. joint communique. In particular, the prime minister was expected to seek American understanding of Japan's efforts to further open its market to foreign goods as seen in the recently announced second round of market liberalization measures. The two leaders were also expected to confirm an agreement in the trouble-plagued Japan-U.S. air talks and to discuss the question of Japanese Government credit to the Soviet Union in the light of U.S. requests for sanctions against Moscow.

Suzuki was accompanied at the meeting by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Minister for International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan were also present.

Suzuki Reviews Summit

OW070055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, June 6, KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher complained to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki about Japan's support for a U.N. resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the British-Argentine dispute over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Suzuki disclosed in a press conference here Sunday.

Thatcher said she had wanted Japan, at least, to abstain from voting on the U.N. resolution, proposed by Spain and Panama, Suzuki told newsmen at the end of the three-day Versailles summit.

Suzuki said he explained to the British premier that Japan's vote in support of the resolution did not mean any change in Japan's position on the Falklands problem, saying that Japan continues to call for a solution of the dispute through talks at the United Nations. The U.N. resolution was vetoed last Friday by Britain and the United States, though the United States belatedly wanted to change its position from vetoing to abstention.

Reviewing the summit talks and individual talks during the three-day meeting at the Versailles Palace, Suzuki stressed the good results obtained at the eighth summit of seven industrialized Western nations. The summit participants had constructively and frankly exchanged views for solving inflation and unemployment and revitalizing the world economy, Suzuki said. They agreed on major common interests by ironing out minor differences, he said.

The summit closed on Sunday after issuing a six-point statement in which the seven nations agreed to limit supply of financial credits to the Soviet Union and to maintain, in principle, the free trade principle.

During the summit, Suzuki told newsmen, he on his part stressed the need for global cooperation in stabilizing the currencies and exchange rates and promoting technological development.

Suzuki said he also emphasized and obtained endorsement from the other leaders on the necessity for economic and technological assistance toward developing and Third-World countries.

Suzuki appealed for the need for the Western bloc countries to maintain friendly relations with China which shows an open policy to the West, he said. He said he also called for cooperation toward the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The summit partners showed interest in his views on the Asian situation, Suzuki told the newsmen.

Suzuki said the Western allies highly rated Japan's second-round package for opening up the Japanese market to foreign products, unveiled late last month.

Touching on his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Suzuki said Japan and the United States are now maintaining a "mature" relationship. He said he believed the two countries would be able to solve any problem through talks.

In reference to the talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on Sunday morning, Suzuki disclosed the Canadian leader planned to visit Japan in early October.

Miyazawa Lauds Results

OW070443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 7, KYODO -- Japanese Government spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa Monday highly rated the outcome of the Versailles summit, expressing belief that cooperation and unity among the seven summit participants had been reconfirmed.

At a press conference, the chief Cabinet secretary particularly referred to broad agreement reached on the maintenance of the free economic system and the solution to employment problems through joint efforts for new technological development. He also highly valued the accord on the cooperation for stabilizing currencies and for positive stance toward the North-South issue between developing and developed countries.

Miyazawa welcomed a positive approach agreed on the coming ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The government spokesman also welcomed the summit participants could reach a minimum accord on their prudent stances regarding the U.S.-proposed limit to credits to the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa expressed pleasure with Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki's efforts in the Versailles summit, in particular, with the role of a "go-between" Suzuki reportedly played in some scenes of heated discussions by the summit leaders.

In his reviewing the relations between the points agreed in the Versailles summit and future Japanese policies, Miyazawa said he thinks that Japan has no need for drastic policy changes.

Japan should continue the current policy course on such problems as the market-opening efforts and the problem on loans to the Soviet Union, he said.

Sakurauchi News Conference

OW070253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, June 6, KYODO -- The United States may change its policy and give Japan a somewhat more favorable chance for Japan to resume the work on the Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off Sakhalin, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told newsmen here Sunday night.

The Japan-Soviet project began in 1976, but the current U.S. ban on shipments of U.S.-built drilling equipment necessary for the project has been delaying the work. If the present situation continues, it is feared that the whole project may not survive. The United States has banned the equipment supply in connection with U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish problem. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi made the prediction of possible U.S. cooperation soon in supplying the drilling devices when he briefed newsmen about the six-point statement issued at the end of the Versailles summit.

Leaders of the world's industrial powers at the summit reached agreement to be more cautious in their economic relations with the Soviet Union and use "commercial prudence" in granting credits to the Soviet [Union] and its allies.

In reference to the press conference offered by French President Francois Mitterrand, the host of the summit, in which he said the West is in complete unity over the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Japanese foreign minister told the newsmen that Japan is independent and is not necessarily taking the same position as its Western allies on the dispute. On the Falklands issue, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki also received a direct "protest" from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher against Japan's voting for a U.N. resolution calling for a immediate cease-fire on the disputed islands. The resolution was vetoed by Britain and the United States last Friday.

Canadian Export-Import Talks

OW070251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, June 6, KYODO -- Japan and Canada failed Sunday to reach agreement on the volume of Japanese car exports to the Canadian market in the year ending next March.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Canadian counterpart Pierre Trudeau discussed the issue and other bilateral economic matters for about 25 minutes. Noting that the United States has agreed to set the volume of Japanese car shipments in the second year of the three-year agreement on Japanese car export controls at the same level as in the first year, Suzuki expressed hope that the Canadian Government will take a similar action. Suzuki, however, failed to win Trudeau's agreement.

The Canadian Government has been demanding that Japan reduce car exports to Canada in the year ending next March to 146,000 units, lower than the 174,000 units last year.

Trudeau, meanwhile, expressed his strong hope that Japan will import the Canadian-developed "Candu" heavy-water nuclear reactor. Suzuki replied that the Japanese Government is currently studying the possibility of importing the reactor from an overall viewpoint.

Businessmen Welcome Outcome

OW070617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Monday welcomed the outcome of the Versailles summit, noting the seven participating countries confirmed the need to promote free international trade and mutual technological cooperation.

They said the eighth summit was held under most unfavorable situation, as exemplified as mounting unemployment throughout the world and trade frictions. But the seven countries were still able to agree on the necessity to uphold the principle of free international trade and promote technological collaboration, they noted. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the fact the government leaders had a frank exchange of views was more significant than anything else under the present circumstances. Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), said it must have been most difficult for the leaders to reach an agreement satisfactory to all seven nations under present poor situation of the global economy. Inayama said the leaders of the seven nations still reconfirmed the necessity to promote free international trade. He was pleased that Japan's new package of measures to open its market wider to foreign imports was appreciated by other nations. On the monetary issue, Inayama said it is significant that the leaders agreed to work for the stabilization of the world money market in close collaboration. Stabilization of exchange rates was the matter of greatest concern to the business community, he added.

Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), hailed the agreement on technological cooperation, as Japan could contribute most in this field.

U.S. CUT IN ALASKAN FISH QUOTAS PROTESTED

OW051051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 5, KYODO -- Japan and the United States will hold five-day talks in Seattle, Washington, next week to reexamine Japan's import quotas on Alaskan pollack and herring.

The talks, which open next Monday, are expected to center on a U.S. request for a huge increase in its pollack quota from 14,000 tons for fiscal 1981 to 400,000-600,000 tons for the current fiscal year. The U.S. delegation made the strong request taking into consideration the current trade friction between the two nations.

Informed sources close to the Fishery Agency said the outcome of the talks will have serious influence on bilateral fishery negotiations for extension of the five-year Japan-U.S. fishery accord, which are scheduled for June 15-16 in Washington.

Japan is expected to make a substantial compromise with regard to the pollack quota, proposing that the quota be raised to the 60,000 ton level in fiscal 1982, and to the 200,000 ton level within the next four or five years to partly accommodate the U.S. demand.

During the bilateral talks, Japan will also file a strong protest with the U.S. Government against a sharp cut in the fish quotas for Japanese fishing operations within the 200 nautical mile zone off U.S. coasts.

At the talks in Seattle, the Japanese delegation will be led by Kiichi Inoue, director of the Oceanic Fishery Department of the Fisheries Agency, along with Fumio Imanaga, executive director of the Nippon Suisan Kaisha. The U.S. will be represented by W. Gordon, director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Department of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

At the governmental negotiations to be held in mid-June, Japan will be represented by Inoue and the U.S. by T. Kormmiller, deputy assistant secretary of state.

ZHAO ZIYANG LEAVES OSAKA FOR BEIJING 5 JUN

OW050655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 5, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Beijing Saturday after completing his six-day official visit to Japan.

A special plane carrying the Chinese premier and his party left from Osaka International Airport at 3:25 P.M. On the last day of his stay in Japan, Zhao made a tour of the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto.

USSR TO RELEASE CREW MEMBERS OF SEIZED VESSEL

OW040947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 4, KYODO -- Two of the five crew members of a Japanese fishing vessel seized by Soviet patrol boats last February for allegedly engaging in illegal fishing operations in Soviet territorial waters will be set free Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Ministry officials said the Soviet Union had informed them of the release of Toshiaki Matsumiya, 40, and Masahiko Nagatani, 45, crewmen aboard the 16-ton No. 68 Kiho Maru from Nemuro, Hokkaido. The fishing boat was seized on February 15 off Yuri Island, about 17 kilometers east of Nosappu Point, Hokkaido, officials said.

The Maritime Safety Agency will send the patrol boat Kunashiri to Anama Bay, Shikotan Island, about 75 kilometers east of the Nemuro Peninsula, Hokkaido, Wednesday to pick them up. The release of the two seamen will reduce the number of Japanese seamen detained in the Soviet Union to 32, officials said.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES ISRAELI LEBANON RAIDS

OW070039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 7, KYODO -- The government issued a statement Sunday night strongly criticizing Israel for its latest military action against Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The statement, issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa in his capacity as acting foreign minister, criticized Israel for shelling and bombing the Palestinian bases on Friday and Saturday, which it said were actions bringing on serious results.

The statement called for a cease-fire, saying that the Israeli attack represented a serious violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon. Noting that the truce agreement of last July was threatened with collapse, it expressed apprehension over rising danger of armed strife which threatens peace in the Middle East as a whole and asked parties concerned to exercise self-restraint based on Resolution No. 508 of the U.S. Security Council.

The statement was issued in respect to the situation prior to the incursion into Lebanese territory by Israeli ground forces on Sunday.

Before the announcement of the statement, the Foreign Ministry explained its contents to the envoys in Tokyo of Lebanon, Syria and Israel.

KIM YONG-SAM REPORTED UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN SEOUL

SKJ50846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] From Tokyo -- On 2 June Japanese newspapers unanimously reported that in a recent interview in which he criticized the repressive rule of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party [NDP], demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power, and that for this reason he has been placed under house arrest.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, in an article sent from its Seoul coorespondent, reported as follows: Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct NDP, an opposition party in the era of the Pak Chong-hui regime, was placed under house arrest again on the evening of 1 June at his house located in Sangtu-Dong, Tongchak-Ku, Seoul.

According to a source, around 1800 on 1 June, the chief of the intelligence section of Noryangjin Police Station in Seoul visited Kim Yong-sam's house and informed him of his house arrest, saying "All people are prohibited to have access to this house in accordance with the instructions from higher authorities." Because of this step, 2 surveillance posts, which were removed in May 1981 when Kim Yong-sam's house arrest was lifted, were suddenly reestablished and a riot police bus was parked near his house.

Kim Yong-sam was one of the three Kims who it had been said would assume leadership of the regime following the shooting of Pak Chong-hui. Kim Yong-sam was placed under house arrest on 17 May 1980 just before the Kwangju incident. His house arrest was lifted on 1 May 1981.

Kim Yong-sam has been banned from conducting political activities. However, last May he was interviewed by a reporter of the NEW YORK TIMES whereupon he demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power and sharply criticized the recent curb loan scandal. During the interview, Kim Yong-sam strongly demanded announcement of the real facts of the Kwangju incident which occurred in May 1980, the release of political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and the lifting of the political ban imposed on former politicians.

Because of the recent curb loan scandal, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is receiving strong criticism from the people. The house arrest of Kim Yong-sam is an indication of a strengthened crackdown on dissidents.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported: On the morning of 2 June Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct NDP, said the authorities have begun to place him under house arrest again. In a telephone conversation, Kim Yong-sam said that around 1600 on 1 June some 30 policemen came and established surveillance posts in front of his house. They have banned outsiders from visiting his house. In a recent interview with a reporter of the NEW YORK TIMES, Kim Yong-sam demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down from power, denouncing the regime. Kim Yong-sam said that his house arrest is due to the interview.

Predicted Chon's Downfall

SK050412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party of South Korea, told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that "The present Government of South Korea will fall before long," according to a foreign press report.

Declaring that the Chon Tu-hwan group "will not be able to remain in power long for the big loan scandal," he held that the loan scandal of the privileged quarters laid open to view recently is "an incident without parallel not only in the history of South Korea but also in the world and Chon Tu-hwan must bear full responsibility for it." "The resignation of Chon Tu-hwan is the best way for the country," he stressed.

Kim Yong-sam strongly demanded "a new presidential election, free and fair," the release of 2,000 political prisoners, the restoration of the rights of the politicians and guarantee of the freedom of the press.

According to another report, upset by what the former president of the New Democratic Party said in his press interview, the military fascist clique took the fascist step of putting him under house arrest in retaliation for this.

CPRF on Kim Yong-sam Case

SK070824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 6 made public information No. 220 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans for stretching their tentacles of suppression to former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam.

The information says: The South Korean military fascist clique put former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam again under house arrest because he made a statement going against the grain with it at an interview with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is a wanton violation of human rights and democracy and another reactionary offensive to get rid of its political rivals and stamp out the democratic forces.

As to the statement of Kim Yong-sam at the press interview, he said only what he had to do. As already reported, he said that Chon Tu-hwan was to blame for the recent big loan scandal and his resignation was the only best way to bring under control the present situation of South Korea. Kim Yong-sam held that the "constitution" should be revised, free and fair "presidential elections" held, the truth of the Kwangju incident probed, 2,000 illegally detained political prisoners including Kim Tae Chung set free, the suspended "civil rights" of politicians restored and freedom of speech ensured.

This is an expression of the just will which anyone who values justice and democracy and is concerned about the future of the country and the nation should do. It is an entirely just act expressing his political view to save the deplorable situation of South Korea where bayonets are brandished and corruption and irregularities are prevalent.

However, the military fascist clique took issue with the statement of Kim Yong-sam and put him to domiciliary confinement. This seeks a sinister aim of covering up its unparable crimes against the nation, putting down the daily growing discontent and protest of the people and propping up the military fascist system shaking to its very foundation.

The persecution of Kim Yong-sam by the Chon Tu-hwan group is an intolerable political retaliation against its political rival.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately stop its brutal suppression of the South Korean people and democratic figures, unconditionally lift the step of house arrest against Kim Yong-sam and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DATE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG ARREST

SK060856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 5 in an article published upon the lapse of two years since democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was imprisoned by the truculent Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique says that an immediate end must be put to his persecution.

Noting that Kim Tae-chung is now undergoing indescribable sufferings due to the aftershock of the tortures plus various diseases in a "prison within prison" and is in a state of danger where no one knows when and how he will be deprived of his life, the paper says: This is entirely due to the political suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested and imprisoned Kim Tae-chung when it extended the "emergency martial law" throughout South Korea through the May 17 fascist violence and penalized him on groundless charges of "plotting for a rebellion" and violating the "anti-communist law", the "national security law" and "martial law decree."

The paper says that this was a shameless political suppression aimed to remove the political adversary of high reputation in South Korea and usurp "power."

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "commuted" the prison term passed upon Kim Tae-chung to 20 years, the paper says: This is a trick serving double purposes -- burying him politically and physically as originally planned, while winning the popular favour. Noting that isolated internally and externally, the fear-stricken traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming in an undisguised way to murder Kim Tae-chung. The paper declares that to openly murder him is an unbearable challenge to human conscience and a most wanton violation of human rights and democracy.

The paper stresses: The Kim Tae-chung issue is not confined to the life of an individual person. It is a problem related to the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must immediately discontinue the brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung and unconditionally and promptly release him and all other illegally arrested and jailed patriotic students and people and personages of broad stratagem.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique, defying the demand of the times and the people, persistently takes the road of murdering Kim Tae-chung, it will be unable to escape a stern judgement of the people but meet more powerful public censure at home and abroad.

VRPR HITS U.S. GENERAL'S INAUGURATION REMARKS

SK050546 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] On 4 June Robert Sennwald babbled in his so-called inauguration speech at the change-of-command ceremony for the Commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea that he would build up military capabilities to accelerate preparations for a war. He said his top priority is to enhance combat readiness.

This is a violent and war-like remark to make South Korea an aggressive military base and provoke a war of aggression in this land. This is a grave challenge to the people at home and abroad aspiring peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

Despite the strong demands of the people at home and abroad for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. aggressors have introduced sophisticated military equipment, including nuclear arms -- turning this land into their supply base for aggression.

This notwithstanding, Sennewald praised a military build-up and enhanced combat readiness. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke another war have reached a very dangerous stage. It is, indeed, intolerable for Sennewald to make such aggressive and warlike remarks as soon as he has set foot in this land. Instead of running amok to provoke a new war, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw as is unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES DEPARTING WICKHAM

SK050140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 4 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "Praise of a Murderer"]

[Text] In connection with the return to the United States of Wickham, commander of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea, the puppets are kicking up a racket by praising him for being promoted and thanking him for his service. This shows the nature of the U.S. imperialist's faithful stooges and the dirty group committing treason against the country and the people.

Wickham is the truculent war maniac and cutthroat who, during his term in office as commander of the U.S. forces, turned South Korea into the hotbed of a new war, an unprecedented human hell and a sea of blood.

Wickham was the ringleader who turned Kwangju into a sea of blood by handing over to traitor Chon Tu-hwan the right of command over a division under his command. He was also the ringleader who had puppet Chon Tu-hwan emerge as the ruler of South Korea with the aid of guns and bayonets.

It is well known to the world that Wickham insulted the South Korean people by calling them lemmings and clamored that if Chon Tu-hwan became president he would support him. Wickham has been the truculent on-the-spot executioner of the U.S. imperialist's murderous colonial policy. The crimes committed by Wickham roused the surging hatred and indignation of the South Korean people. The crimes gave rise to rising anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean people and to the slogans "United States, take your hands off South Korea," and "Wickham, leave South Korea."

The U.S. imperialists, if they retained the murderer Wickham, could not avert a crisis facing them in their colonial rule in South Korea. Therefore, the U.S. ruling bunch transferred him to another post. In other words, Wickham is being ostracized by the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle. Before the situation went from bad to worse, the United States recalled him.

The puppets' servile praise of Wickham is dirty flattery and sycophancy toward the U.S. imperialists. It only exposes their detestable nature to maintain their life under the aegis of outside forces.

The puppets' sordid, nation-selling and anti-national acts will arouse greater wrath from the people and will accelerate their isolation and downfall. Those who turn their backs on the compatriots and fawn on foreign forces will never be safe.

VRPR DECRS SIGNATURE DRIVE ON NORTHERN CAMPS

SK040846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 31 May the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique announced that it will stage a nationwide signature campaign denouncing the tyranny in the North for a month from 1 June by employing a fascist government-patronized organization called the federation of the five provinces of the North.

At a press conference on 31 May, the director of the federation of the five provinces of the North, Kim Yong-kyu, made absurd remarks that there are concentration camps in the North similar to a living hell and so forth. Indeed, this is a ridiculous frenzy reversing black and white. The frenzied rackets committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot be perpetrated by anyone unless he is an idiot unable to distinguish white from black, good from evil. As is known to everyone society in the North is the earthly paradise and evinces no difference between rich and poor. The people live equally well and fully enjoy freedom and democracy. It is a paradise envied by the world's people where dignity and independence are guaranteed.

Everyone who has been to the North, including state leaders and figures of the political, financial and press circles, are great in their praise of the miraculous development of society in the North. They expressed the feeling that after seeing the bright smiles and happy lives of people in the North they wanted to be born and live in the North. It is not by chance that a number of compatriots in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries including Mr Choe Tok-sin, former foreign minister, commander of the Republic of Korea Army Corps and head of chondoism, now envy and speak highly of the North after visiting there.

Today the North has been turned into an earthly paradise which foreigners and even people once antagonistic to the North — imbued with anticomunism — envy. It is illuminating the world. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, distorting this solemn fact, is slandering the North. This shows clearly that it is pursuing some other purpose. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime is faced with a crisis due to the persistent antigovernment and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the masses from all walks of life. Embarrassed at the voices of the masses at home and abroad denouncing the Yi Chol-Hui - Chang Yong-cha curb loan scandal, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to escape domestic and foreign isolation. In order to escape the political crisis and isolation, to conceal the misery of South Korean society under military rule and to dilute the people's envy of the North, it is attempting to conceal its tyranny and atrocious rule. Today this land has been reduced to a living hell where fascism, injustice and treachery are rampant, a land where human rights are trampled underfoot and a wasteland of democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's ridiculous trick describing the difference between the North and South is an intolerable mockery of the masses. The Chon Tu-hwan clique can neither conceal the brilliant development of the North and the genuine situation of the society of the North where man's ~~rights~~ and independence are guaranteed, nor can it conceal the true aspect of the miserable situation of South Korea -- without human rights or democracy. Our masses will never be deceived by the trick of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. It should stop attempting to deceive the people with such a foolish trick and immediately step down from power.

MEETING MARKS 3 JUN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK041016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- The noble desire of the June 3 heroic fighters who cried for independence, democracy and reunification can be realized when the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is terminated and society is democratized in South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is achieved, declared Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

He was speaking yesterday at a Pyongyang meeting of youth and students commemorating the 18th anniversary of the June 3 uprising of South Korean students.

The South Korean students, the reporter said, should continue their struggle till they will have put an end to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule and established a true democratic government.

The June 3 uprising in 1964 was an eruption of the irrepressible wrath of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who were making all haste to bring the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-Japan talks" to a close.

The reporter further said: The Japanese militarists whom the heroic June 3 resistance fighters opposed so strongly are now infiltrating deep into the political, economic, cultural and military fields of South Korea, guided by the traitors, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression that the noble desire of the June 3 uprisers is trampled underfoot by the Japanese militarists and the national sovereignty is violated more savagely in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who resorts to the policy of dependence on outside forces as the main means of maintaining power, the reporter went on, is tightening the political, economic and military tie-up with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries with much talk about "cooperation with the United States" and "South Korea-Japan friendship and cooperation."

In connection with the centenary of the conclusion of the aggressive and shackling "Korea-U.S. treaty", the South Korean puppets have of late committed the treacherous act of impairing the dignity of the nation, even forging the history.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the murderous repression of South Korean patriotic students and fellow countrymen and resorting to every conceivable criminal act to obstruct the country's reunification, the reporter said:

All facts graphically show that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a dyed-in-the-wool traitor, the butcher of the nation, the mastermind of corruption, a warmaniac and the vicious foe of reunification.

Noting that the United States is the very one which encourages fascism and strangles democracy in South Korea, he stressed: The South Korean students and people should wage an undaunted struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and the liquidation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

They should also frustrate in time the moves of the Japanese reactionaries to hold the position of the second colonial ruler in South Korea by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialist's policy of aggression, he emphasized.

The meeting was attended by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and young men, women and students in Pyongyang.

CPRF HITS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

SK051028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published information No. 219 on June 4 in denunciation of the harsh suppression of students by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group suppressed in cold blood an anti-"government" struggle waged by students of Tongguk University and Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul on May 27 and has already arrested tens of students on several occasions, the information says:

The Seoul students who rose in demonstrations strongly demanded the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan group, opposing the military fascists step against the campuses and condemning their dirty flunkeyist treacheries and loan scandal.

This is an entirely just struggle reflecting the unanimous demand and desire of the South Korean people and students and a righteous patriotic action to bring about a new democratic society free from fascism, flunkeyist treachery and corruption.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique answered this with bayonet-brandishing suppression. This is an unpardonable violation of democracy and human rights and a fascist outrage to justify and whitewash all its criminal acts including the large-scale loan scandal.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not want to meet the same tragic end as the former dictator, he must immediately release the imprisoned students and democratic figures and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people, stresses the information.

NORTH CRITICIZES LOAN SCANDAL INVESTIGATION

Paper Scores Public Hearing

SK060148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 5 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jun commentary: "Miserable Excuse"]

[Text] On 4 June a public hearing on the loan scandal was held in Seoul in the presence of the puppet prosecutors, investigators, businessmen and reporters.

The public hearing was allegedly held to reveal whether power or political funds were involved in the scandal and whether the investigation was fairly conducted. However, a person with the prosecution's office made stereotyped remarks saying that no one in power has been implicated in the case, no money had been funnelled into the political arena and the investigation had been thoroughly and fairly conducted.

They made long-winded remarks for nearly 90 minutes that the scandal was confined solely to the Chang Yong-cha-Yi Chol-hui couple and that no politicians or any other specified persons were involved. This only repeats their previous claims. They exposed their apprehension and uneasiness over the issue by repeating the old story which they have given on the investigation results at a press conference and in the National Assembly. This casts much doubt on their intentions.

Why hold an unprecedented public hearing and repeat stories no one wants to hear? Can the public hearing persuade the people that power was not involved in the case and that the investigation was justly conducted?

It is an open secret that before the case was made public, high-ranking officials of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and politicians in the ruling camp had contacted Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui. Banks had offered funds to Chang Yong-cha with Chang's political backing as a mortgage. Chang had offered bribes and engaged in influence peddling by capitalizing on government power. She had engaged in financial transactions without keeping books.

After the case was revealed, some 10 Cabinet members were replaced, and several DJP officials resigned. The prosecution office's investigation was suspended after beating around the bush. Invocation of the parliamentary right to inspect government offices to investigate the case was obstructed.

This shows that the case is political in nature and linked to persons in power. This scandal was committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan together with his wife's relatives. That he suddenly held a public hearing and offered a miserable excuse is intended to cover up the secret of the scandal.

The public hearing was a clumsy farce staged according to a scenario written by Chongwadae. Reporters' questions and the prosecution office's answers were all staged. The clumsy scenario worked out by those who have a guilty conscience will arouse stronger suspicions about the case. It will not erase any doubts.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has made a habit of illegal fortune-making by abusing the power to suppress and exploit the people and by patronizing and encouraging irregularities committed by the privileged circles and his wife's relatives, is being denounced by the people because of his criminal acts. No matter how he, who has exposed his nature as the ringleader of corruption and irregularities, may try to deceive the people, the people will never be so fullible. Public opinion at home and abroad is demanding that the scandal be thoroughly investigated.

A trick like this public hearing cannot pacify public opinion. It can resolve nothing. However, if they uncover the ringleader of the irregularities and thoroughly expose his crimes, they can persuade public opinion and resolve the situation.

RPR Spokesman Raps Chon

SK042307 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Statement issued 2 June by the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification -- read by announcer]

[Text] With his future at stake in the wake of the so-called Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha loan scandal, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who masterminded the episode, is desperately trying to get out of the difficult situation he finds himself in. Since the day the scandal came to light, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has played a series of farces, such as announcing investigation results, arresting the persons concerned, and reshuffling Cabinet and party posts. On 29 May and 1 June the clique turned down opposition motions for the dismissal of ministers concerned and the formation of an ad hoc panel to investigate the scandal. In addition, the clique effected another Cabinet reshuffle. It says the loan scandal has been settled politically.

The people, who do not tolerate injustice, are indignant at traitor Chon Tu-hwan's shameless act of mocking the people. Branding and denouncing the loan scandal as the most vicious power scam worked out with traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the background, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which defends and represents the interests of the South Korean people, declares as follows:

1. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of corruption and injustice, and his corrupt regime must be overthrown and a new, democratic regime should be established. It is the masses who judge the reality with keen insight and distinguish white from black. The public judged traitor Chon Tu-hwan to be the ringleader of the large-scale loan scandal when it was first exposed, and international social circles unanimously confirmed this. It is already exposed that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, illegally accumulating wealth with an ambition to become one of the richest men of the world after usurping power, embezzled a tremendous amount of money over just 10 months by laundering 700 billion won through his relatives.

It is also known that the filthy traitor Chon Tu-hwan manipulated Yi Sun-cha and her uncle Yi Kyu-kwang, key officials in the Finance Ministry and the Democratic Justice Party, and committed the illegal loan scandal to accumulate wealth by portraying Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha as the perpetrators.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, attempting to deceive the people by using his power, is scheming to escape all blame by saying that Yi Chol-hui is the sole offender. However, he can neither conceal the large-scale loan scandal which was committed by his wife's relatives with Chon Tu-hwan in the background nor appease heated public opinion. Today our people are resolved not to tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is attempting to cover up the crime by deceiving and ridiculing the people with such a shallow drama.

It is the people's firm will and determination to overthrow and eliminate the ringleader of the incident, as well as all criminals involved in Chon Tu-hwan's scandal. The vicious traitor Chon Tu-hwan embezzled much money comprising the people's blood and sweat and caused an economic crisis, worsening the workers' plight. He must be immediately judged and punished by the people. At the same time, dens of illicit fortunemakers and the hotbeds of social evil and corruption must be eliminated. Like all other dictators, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried to act as if his various irregularities, embezzlement and corruption were legal.

His crimes are becoming more brazen each day. As exposed by the fraudulent loan scandal called the Chon Tu-hwan-ji Sun-cha incident, the upper classes of power, including ministers and vice ministers, filled the private safe in Chongwadae while protecting their own interests. They are wicked officials who illicitly made fortunes. They are leading a dissolute life and seeking personal pleasure, just like the dictator.

To establish an open democratic society devoid of corruption, irregularities and social evils in this land, the present corrupt fascist regime should be toppled and liquidated. A sincerely popular and democratic new regime should be established. There is no other way.

2. The press should look straight at reality and perform its intrinsic mission. The press is a leading organ of the society and a spokesman of public opinion. However, far from digging out the most vicious political power-linked loan scandal, the focus of public opinion at home and abroad, the South Korean press today has adopted the servile attitude of helping traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal the truth. This is a traitorous act and a crime against the popular masses. The situation is developing unfavorably for traitor Chon Tu-hwan and favorably for the popular masses. Now is the time for the South Korean press to stop the disgraceful act of ignoring its intrinsic mission by submitting to the fascist dictatorship and to stand with the popular masses. Now is the time for the press to indict every scheme by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to bury the facts of the case amid the silence of the popular masses.

We urge all conscientious journalists to perform their responsibilities by exposing and indicting all antinational crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan without fear of political power.

3. The popular masses of all strata should more gallantly wage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antifascist resistance for democracy.

Born with corruption and irregularities, living with corruption and irregularities and meeting doom through corruption and irregularities -- that is the only road traitor Chon Tu-hwan has traveled. Because of the fascist suppression and illicit fortunes, the downfall of the fascist dictatorship of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the target of hatred, is inevitable. This is an imminent reality, not something in the distant future.

Committing brutal genocide with bayonets surpassing the brutality of Hitler and mercilessly purging opposition factions, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the richest man in South Korea because of his exploitation of the people, confronts the danger of the eruption of the masses' resistance. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also faces a most serious challenge from within the ruling circles.

For this reason, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is kicking off an anticomunist racket by conducting the government-patronized 10 million-man signature campaign under the slogan of anticomunism. Thus, he is trying to overcome the present crisis. However, he cannot escape ruin.

The patriotic masses of all strata should not idly sit and wait for the decline of the present fascist dictatorial system but should firmly unite, rise up and launch a counter-attack against traitor Chon Tu-hwan. At the same time, all political parties, political groups, personages of all strata and all anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces should look at reality and actively participate in the sacred struggle of the popular masses. Our party appeals to the people to more broadly stage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antifascist democratic struggle for the final victory of the cause of democracy and civil rights.

Concealment Attacked

SK051532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- The South Korean "extraordinary National Assembly session" turned down all the "motions" on the big loan scandal including the "draft resolution on forming a special committee for the investigation of state administration" and the "draft resolution on the resignation of the prime minister." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this was aimed to prevent the disclosure of those behind the case.

Noting that the mastermind of the loan scandal is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the author of the commentary says: It has been made clear that Chang Yong-cha and her husband, the principal offenders in this scandal, are relatives of Chon Tu-hwan on his wife's side and they committed irregularities in an organised way with the backing of the power of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is not without reason that people say that this case is not the "case of Chang Yong-Cha-Yi Chol-hui couple" but the case of "Yi Sun-cha-Chon Tu-hwan couple."

"Reshuffling the cabinet", the traitor Chon Tu-hwan left puppet officials who are to blame for the scandal to stay in their present posts and promoted the "procurator general" who was in charge of the investigation into this case to the post of "minister of justice" and [word indistinct] to better the treatment of the investigation officials. All this testifies to the fact that the real criminal in this case is none other than Chon Tu-hwan.

Talking about his "integrity and uprightness" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan let the puppet police and secret agents rave that the rumor about the "president's" involvement in the case "is a groundless one" and those who spread it would be "severely punished on charges of false rumour-mongering." But he can not deceive people with sharp eyes and quick ears.

The "draft resolution on forming a special committee for the investigation of state administration" to probe into the truth of the case was barely voted down by a slight margin at the "extraordinary National Assembly session" despite the arbitrariness of hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party. This clearly showed how loud the voice of people demanding the clarification of the case was.

Although traitor Chon Tu-hwan could reject the "draft resolution" on invoking the right to investigate state administration" by mobilizing his puppets of the Democratic Justice Party which holds the majority of the seats in the "National Assembly", he cannot keep the truth of the loan scandal in the dark for ever.

GENEVA MEETING ON KOREA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

SK070432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- A communique was adopted at the conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea which was held recently in Geneva, according to a report.

The communique says:

Through wide-range discussions the participants in the conference unanimously expressed concern about the danger of war existing now in Korea and the danger which may be caused by the division of Korea that it continuing under the tense international situation.

1. Expressing deep sympathy with the Korean people who have been forced to undergo the tragedy of the country's division for 37 years, the conference stressed the necessity of realising the reunification of Korea at an early date in conformity with the inalienable right of the Korean people to reunification.

The conference considered that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a fair and aboveboard one for positively solving the question of Korean reunification on the basis of the three principles -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The conference considered that the reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people and no proposal for reunification which does not presuppose the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea is meaningful.

2. The conference expressed deep anxiety about the systematic and wholesale violation of human rights in South Korea which is inviting world public censure. The conference pointed out that the South Korean authorities should abide by the provinces on civil political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights. The conference demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung whose life is in danger and all other political prisoners.

3. The conference stressed the necessity of implementing the U.N. Resolution 3390 (B) On the Korean question, dated November 18, 1975, which calls for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. Only then is it possible to remove tension from Korea and defend peace in Asia and the world.

4. The conference appraised as a positive one the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated February 10, 1982, on convening at the earliest possible date the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians for the reunification of the country.

The conference appeals to the non-governmental organisations to support the proposal and take all steps for the promotion of dialogue and contact among Koreans in the North, South and abroad who have different political, ideological and religious views for creating favourable conditions for the reunification of Korea and realising their dialogue.

5. The conference adopted a letter to the U.N. secretary general, a letter to the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament and a declaration on the violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea.

The conference appeals to all the international and national organisations to promptly intensify the activities (campaign, forum, meeting and so on) for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners in South Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Letter

SK070417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA) -- A letter came recently to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who sent it in the name of the Presidium of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations on Korean Reunification and Human Rights in South Korea upon the successful conclusion of the conference held in Geneva, according to a report.

The letter says: The conference heard the report of 'Abdul Aziz, vice-chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, on "The Reunification of Korea"; the report of Amar Bentoumi, secretary general of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea"; and the report of Edith Ballantyne, secretary general of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom, on "The Korean Question and World Peace."

The reports were followed by speeches. In their speeches participants in the conference expressed full support to the cause of Korean reunification, in particular to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for convening the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians.

The participants in the conference also strongly condemned the violation of human rights by the clique of Chon Tu-hwan, the dictator of South Korea, and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist occupation forces.

The conference adopted a communique, a declaration on violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea, a letter to the U.N. secretary general and a letter to the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament.

In view of the interest of the participants in the problems discussed and of their determination to support the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to terminate the moves of the Seoul dictatorial "regime," I assure Your Excellency that the conference will produce a very positive result.

The participants in the conference have already started the work of widely introducing the results of the conference and begun to translate into practice the matters discussed at the conference. It gives me the greatest pleasure to report to Your Excellency about the documents adopted at the conference on behalf of the presidium of the conference.

Your Excellency President,

Reaffirming our invariable support to the Korean people, I pay high considerations to your excellency.

YUGOSLAVIA'S STAMBOLIC CABLES KIM IL-SONG

SK062210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Petar Stambolic in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The reply message dated May 27 reads:

Your friendly sentiments and the cordial congratulations upon my assuming the office of the president of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia were very much appreciated.

The same as you, Comrade President, I am sure that the relations and the cooperation existing between our two Socialist and non-aligned countries will be further promoted in our mutual interest and that of the implementation of the non-aligned policy.

NORODOM SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 5 JUN

SK051604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang on June 5 by plane for a visit to our country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the Samdech; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. They were also met by ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to our country Sam San and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here He Zhangming and his wife.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO, FIDEL CASTRO MEET

SK068424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on June 3 met Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, on a visit to Cuba to attend the foreign ministers meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries, according to a report.

Comrade Ho Tam conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Fidel Castro. Comrade Fidel Castro expressed deep thanks and asked Comrade Ho Tam to convey his warmest fraternal greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song. He also wished good health and a long life to respected Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSSES KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK050400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca referred to the Korean question in his opening address at the foreign ministers meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Countries which opened in Havana on June 2, according to a report. He said that the Korean people are waging a struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country without any foreign interference and force all the foreign troops to withdraw from the Korean Peninsula.

We must firmly support the reasonable proposal of the Korean people for national reunification, he stressed.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON

SK051551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 (KNS-KCNA) -- The third meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) sent a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The letter says: The third meeting of the 12th Central Committee of Chongnyon proudly summed up the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" of loyalty vigorously waged by the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to meet the 70th birthday of the great leader with high political enthusiasm and shining successes of work and discussed the immediate action policy of Chongnyon for carrying out the patriotic tasks including the reunification of the country by thoroughly implementing the honourable tasks put forward by the great leader in his historic policy speech.

The letter goes on: Indeed, the 70th birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song was celebrated as a great national jubilee and a joint holiday of the world friends of the five continents amid the good wishes of the entire fellow countrymen and mankind. It was a great political festival which overflowed with boundless reverence and respect for and ardent loyalty to the respected leader, the great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and construction, and tender-hearted father of the people and will shine long in history.

Consolidating and developing the successes achieved in the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" of loyalty and upholding the historic policy speech of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, we will hasten the modeling of Chongnyon on the chuche idea and more honorably carry out the sacred task facing us for the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland and for the cause of national reunification, the letter stresses.

It sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, May 25 -- The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of May 24 on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Josip Broz Tito. Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Travciovski and officials of his embassy here. The attendants saw a Yugoslav feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang, May 25 -- A Congolese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Xavier Okotaka Ebale, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and general director of the National Education Ministry of the Congo, Aden Ali Bulle, curator of the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia, and Czechoslovak model aeroplane and figure skating teams arrived in Pyongyang on May 24 by plane. The Korean boxing team returned home yesterday by air after participating in the Third World boxing championships held in West Germany. In the championships our boxer Ko Yong-hwan won a silver medal in the 48 kg category. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 May 82 SK]

CHON, PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER ON STATE AFFAIRS

SK050215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) — Senior officials of South Korea's three major political parties agreed Friday to promote a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and top leaders of their parties to discuss overall state issues. The meeting is expected to be held late next week at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. The Chongwadae talks, if realized, will be the third of their kind since Chon's inauguration as Korea's 12th president.

Speaking after a National Assembly meeting, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said the DJP was willing to arrange such a meeting. Yi said the meeting could be either a joint conference between Chon and leaders of the DJP, opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP), or an exclusive meeting between Chon and DKP leader Yu Chi-song.

DKP President Yu proposed an exclusive meeting with Chon in a press conference Wednesday. Sources said, however, it is more likely that the meeting will be attended by leaders of all three parties.

Chon and top political leaders are expected to discuss various issues, including ways to revitalize the economy in the wake of the massive curb loan scandal and measures to ease the political strains caused by the DJP's rejection of opposition-proposed bills.

At a National Assembly extra session which ended Tuesday, the DJP voted down opposition proposals calling for an ad hoc committee investigation into the scandal and for the dismissal of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and several other ministers.

To discuss the agenda of the Chongwadae talks, the general secretaries of the three parties will meet early next week.

DJP LEADERS HINT OUSTER OF RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS

SK060008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a joint meeting of its key post holders and 13 standing committee chairmen of the National Assembly yesterday to work out effective measures for the elimination of various factors which have confused the economic situation following the curb loan scandal.

They raised problems concerning overall socio-economic conditions, based on a variety of ideas the party lawmakers had suggested in separate meetings of their standing committees Friday.

Among the ideas were recommendation for a change of economic ministers to hold them responsible for their failure to realize a business perk-up, and the dismissal of Education Minister Yi Kyo-ho in connection with the recent campus situation.

According to a report by the standing committee chairmen attending the joint meeting, some lawmakers voiced opinions that the public doubts about the scandal resulted from what they called inconsistent announcements by the prosecution of its probe result. "Accordingly, Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun should be removed from office," they claimed.

At present, all 13 house panels are chaired by DJP members. The leading members of the party also discussed how to reform party operation for more efficient function, based on the views of the lawmakers.

The panel chairmen revealed that not a few party lawmakers hoped strongly that they could participate in the party management positively. They also demanded that the formal organs of the party be operated in a democratic manner, according to the house panel chairmen.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Yun Sok-sun, deputy secretary general, said, "The participants shared the view that the party would take the initiative in solving all problems in the course of settling the post-scandal issues."

He also said that they decided to support positively possible contacts between the senior officers of the rival parties to help them work out mutually acceptable compromise terms to solve the rigid political situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON LOAN SCANDAL

Chon Expresses Regret

SK050155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the recent loan-bill scandal emphasized more than before the need to realize a just society and pursue the new social ethics movement.

"When we become frustrated or otherwise discontinue our efforts to achieve our goals at this moment, it will be the equivalent of neglecting recurrence of similar or bigger incidents," he pointed out. He said, "The environment which allowed this kind of scandal to take place on the pretense of power proved the still-surviving past-era way of thinking that everything can be done with power."

The chief executive went on, "The fact that this incident was brought to light and that even close relative of the president will be subject to severe judgment under the law is a testimony to bright aspect of our society which does not tolerate dark corners."

The president alluded to the recent scandal during a dinner he and first lady Yi Sun-cha gave for exemplary members of the advisory council on peaceful unification who received the presidential citations and the regional councils at the Chongwadae garden.

"I cannot refrain from deplored the outbreak of the scandalous affairs at this time when the overwhelming majority of citizens are trying to live in sincere and diligent manner," he told them. He then expressed regret over it to the people as the president responsible for the administration.

President Chon said that if the people left the fraudulent scandal perpetrated by Yi Chol-hi and his wife Chang Yong-cha to escalate the national split as well as the public distrusts, it will only result in increasing the damage caused by the incident. "If we look at our present position and take the incident as a chance for a new fresh start to renew our resolution and spirits, it can rather become an occasion for misfortune to turn into a blessing," he said.

The president turned to the question of unification and termed division of the country a source of national misery such as threats of war, pains of the dispersed families and excessive outlay of the national strength. He said that it would become harder to settle the unification issue as time passed. "Accordingly, the achievement of peaceful unification is the mission the current generation is obligated to realize by all means, he stressed. As unification is a question that should be solved between the same races, it must be accomplished by peaceful, democratic and independent means according to the national consensus," he said.

Before the dinner, President Chon cited 69 council members and 13 regional councils for their exemplary activities at the Chongwadae guest hall.

The dinner was attended by 298 council members and dignitaries such as Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, No Sin-yong, director of the Agency of National Security Planning, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, and political parties leaders.

Daily Warns Against Rumors

SK051058 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Sternly Warn Against the Spread of Malignant Rumors"]

[Excerpts] Groundless rumors are the results of social distrust and also are the cause of the magnification of distrust. In a society in which rumors are rampant, the veracity of official reports, whose authors are clearly identified, is doubted, thus giving rise to rumors. [passage omitted]

In the old era, politically sensitive cases were reported to the public not through the domestic media but through the foreign news media after being magnified by the foreign media in part. Such reports were conveyed to the public as rumors. Since some cases were reported to the public through rumors, the rumors became powerful and our people accustomed themselves to regarding such rumors as being true. In this connection, totally groundless rumors were fabricated and spread, confusing the public sense and society.

Since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the government's efforts to restore the trust of the public have taken effect and the prevalence of rumors has been kept under control for quite a while. Speedy, dependable reporting and the trustworthy climate in the society have been the source which enervated the force of the rumors. This notwithstanding, since the outbreak of the recent Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha scandal, rumors again have run rampant.

Although rumors on the loan scandal have been widespread, the prosecution office had conducted a thorough investigation and revealed a detailed report. However, rumors are still being spread and many people give an ear to and spread the rumors. In our estimation, the chief reason for this seems to be that the prosecution office's announcement of the investigation results is still unsatisfactory in some part. However, what the people should correctly know is that such a slightly unsatisfactory report was originated only from the characteristics of the case and the limitations of the capability of the investigation authorities, not because the government has tried to cover up a certain part of this case.

It is impossible to completely investigate this kind of case in a short time without leaving any unsatisfactory part. If an announcement of the investigation results of such a case were a complete one, then it would be a doubtful one. In this regard, we think it inevitable that an unsatisfactory report on the investigation results of this case would be delivered. However, if false, malignant rumors that there is any government intention to hush up the case are spread and draw the public attention, it would then be really deplorable.

Such a deplorable situation shows that a considerable number of our people have not yet abandoned the old-fashioned custom of the old era of distrust and it indicates that there still exist in our society antistate, antisocial forces which try to fabricate and spread malignant rumors at every opportunity in order to alienate the people from the government. If some people cannot abandon the old-fashioned custom, the efforts of the majority of the people and of the government to push ahead with the social reforms and establish a trusted society will come to nothing.

Rumors can serve as the spiritual solace in a closed society. However, in an open society, rumors only ruin the burgeoning trustworthy climate of the society and corrode the society's cohesive power for its development. People should more clearly recognize that our society is developing toward an open one and should correctly grasp the social harms which rumors may bring forth, thus showing a wise attitude of exercising precaution against rumors.

Prosecutor Denies Rumors

SK050159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui Friday denied the recurring rumors concerning the existence of behind-the-scenes political influence in the recent curb loan scandal.

Kim, attending public hearings on South Korea's worst ever financial scandal, said the prosecution has almost completed its probe into the fraud masterminded by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

The chief prosecutor said rumors suggesting that part of the couple's money found its way into political circles and that outside political influence hindered the prosecution's investigation were "groundless."

The public hearings were sponsored by the country's two broadcasting stations, KBS and MBC, in a bid to help clear up the lingering suspicion about the case. Twenty leading citizens questioned eight prosecutors in the case.

Economy in Wake of Scandal

SK052306 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 82

[Editorial: "The Pursuit of Economic Stability"]

[Excerpts] It appears that the problems created in the wake of the curb loan scandal are being solved what with the Cabinet reshuffle, the National Assembly interpellation and the prosecution's indictment. Of course, the possibility for a tense political atmosphere remains. However, through the reflection of the Democratic Justice Party and the proposals of the Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Citizens Party, if a political technique is used to solve the problems, we will be able to escape disaster.

In this regard, it is desirable for the ruling party and the opposition parties to make some concessions and try to heal the scar of the loan scandal. If the ruling party and the opposition parties continue confrontation and, as a result, the political situation becomes tense, we will lose a great deal.

None of this means the people's suspicions about the loan scandal have been done away with. During the course of the trials, the truth about the case will be disclosed. We can adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward the action to be taken by the prosecution and the court. Above all, the government must remember that the urgent task is to analyze the economic problems exposed by the loan scandal and to find ways to solve the problems. While concentrating on the curb loan scandal and the development of the political situation created by it, we have paid little attention to a social climate which gave birth to the loan scandal and to the ensuing economic losses.

What is needed right now is the stabilization of the political and social situation. We need to overcome the aftermath of the loan scandal by mobilizing vigorous activities by all sectors of the national economy. The government must basically improve the money-market policy and system, normalize money circulation, and improve tax administration to adopt an anti-inflation policy for economic galvanization.

The politicians must sit face to face to exchange unreserved views and to have a broad dialogue to ease political tension. The citizens must not be deceived by prevailing rumors but adopt an attitude worthy of the masters of economic growth. By so doing, they must help achieve political, economic and social stability and achieve economic growth during the second half of the year. We must be wise and prudent to overcome these difficulties.

UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES CHON-KIM TALKS

SK050222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 5 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean presidential council Saturday reiterated President Chon Tu-hwan's 16-month-old proposal calling for a summit meeting and reciprocal visits between Chon and North Korean leader Kim Il-song. The council also urged North Korea to accept Seoul's call for 20 "pilot projects" to help improve relations between South and North Korea, including the construction of a highway linking Seoul and Pyongyang. The calls were contained in a four-point resolution adopted by the presidential Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP).

In its first anniversary ceremonies held throughout the country, the 8,825-member council said the most urgent task of this generation is to realize the peaceful unification of the two Koreas at the earliest date. The council also denounced North Korea's repeated negative responses to South Korean proposals.

On Jan. 12, 1981, Chon proposed reciprocal visits by the two top leaders for a summit meeting on the peaceful unification of Korea, and he renewed the offer June 5, 1981, at the inauguration ceremony of the ACPUP.

Seven months later, on Jan. 22, 1982, Chon put forward another unification formula calling for the drafting of a constitution of a unified Korea and the convocation of a consultative conference for national unification. In a follow-up action, South Korean National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik proposed 20 "pilot projects" Feb. 1, which called for opening one port in both South and North Korea, postal exchange and the reunion of separated families.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

SK060036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the people should not forget the current situation of territorial division, the brethren in North Korea, who are now undergoing pains, and the mission of achieving peaceful unification. "We must solidify more strongly than before our will for unification by keeping an eye on the liability to this kind of oblivion," he said.

In personal letters sent separately to members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification nationwide, the chief executive pointed out, "If unification is delayed for a longer period of time, the heterogeneity of the nation will be deepened, requiring us to exert more efforts and to spend more time in realizing unification." He said that accordingly, popular thinking, deeds, and goals should be directed to the achievement of unification, based on awareness of the pressing need for it.

He recalled that he had proposed talks between the highest authorities of the South and North in 1981 and a unification formula in January this year for democratic unification through national reconciliation. "Nevertheless, the North Korean communists still show a negative attitude to our reasonable and just overtures just cultivating the fantasy of communizing the Korean Peninsula," he said.

President Chon went on, "Without showing any affirmative response even to a single overture forwarded to alleviate the agony of division, they have just continued to strengthen their postures for national split and confrontation." He said he believed that the national split, egotism, and the logic of hatred could not deceive many people for a long time.

PRESIDENT CHON APPOINTS NEW CHIEF SECRETARY

SK061054 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1024 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Today President Chon Tu-hwan appointed Ham Pyong-chun, professor at Yonsei University, chief presidential secretary. President Chon will present the letter of appointment to the new chief secretary tomorrow morning.

New Chief Presidential Secretary Ham, 50, who hails from Seoul, studied at Harvard University in the United States and received a doctorate of law at the University in 1956.

He served as special assistant of the president for political affairs and as the ROK ambassador to Washington in 1973.

In 1979 he served as special assistant of the president for diplomatic affairs and later as member of the research institute of diplomatic and security affairs. Since last year he has taught at Yonsei University.

PAPER REPORTS CLOSE OF SEOUL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

SK271312 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 82 p 11

[Text] The School of Social Sciences at Seoul National University on 26 May decided to close classrooms for 2 days between 27 and 28 May and has made notice of the decision through a bulletin posted at the school of social sciences.

BRIEFS

NEW BANK PRESIDENTS — Yi Hun-sung, executive vice president of the Bank of Seoul and Trust Co., has been designated as president of the Cho-Heung Bank, Finance Ministry sources said yesterday. Yi will succeed Im Chae-su, who resigned recently in connection with the so-called Mrs. Chang Yong-cha loan incident. The sources also said Chu In-ki, executive vice president of the Korea Exchange Bank, would become president of the Commercicial Bank of Korea to replace Kong Tok-chong, who also retired as responsible for the loan incident. The former chiefs of the two major commerical banks are under arrest for having accepted bribes in connection with the loan scandal, which jolted financial circles. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1 SK]

ARMY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF — The government yesterday appointed Lt Gen Yi Ki-paek, a corps commander, to serve as army vice chief of staff, replacing Lt Gen So Chun-yol. Born in Chochiwon, Chungchongnamdo, in October 1931, the three-star general was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1955 upon graduating from the ROK Military Academy. A graduate of the ROK Army College and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Lt Gen Yi has assumed major army posts including the commander of a regiment, a division and a corps. Before being assigned as a corps commander, he served as chairman of the Sterring Committee of the now-defunct Legislative Assembly, playing an important role in the birth of the Fifth Republic. A devoted Buddhist, the new army vice chief of staff is a strategic warfare expert. He is known as a man of action. His decorations include the Orders of National Security Merit, Kukson and Chonsu Medals. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1 SK]

NEW KOTRA HEAD -- Yun Cha-chung, former minister of transportation, was named to head the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp [Kotra] yesterday, to replace Chang Sun-hwan. Yun will formally take office Wednesday as Chang's three-year term is to expire Tuesday. Chang has been Kotra president since 1976. Chu Yong-pok, ex-minister of national defense, meanwhile, has been disignated as chairman of the Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea. The post has remained vacant since former Association Chairman Yi Hui-song became the minister of transportation in a recent Cabinet shakeup. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3 SK]

SON SANN WILL 'CONSIDER' ATTENDING GENEVA SUMMIT

BK051149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jun (AFP) -- Sources close to non-communist Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann today said he would consider attending a proposed "secret" summit in Geneva aimed at uniting the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions.

The sources said former premier Son Sann, who was said to be "inside" Kampuchea now, was always willing to cooperate "to fight the North Vietnamese."

Former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads one of the factions, proposed what he called the secret summit yesterday to renegotiate a coalition of forces fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The prince's office in Beijing said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had already accepted the prince's proposal, calling it an "auspicious initiative."

Efforts to assemble the tripartite alliance have been bogged down over disagreement between Son Sann and the ousted Khmer Rouge government over sharing power in the coalition.

HUN SEN RETURNS TO PHNOM PENH FROM USSR

BK041355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Following a successful visit to the USSR, the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, returned safely to the fatherland at 0930 on 4 June.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Lim Nai, member and chief of cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations commission; Comrade Kong Korm, vice minister of foreign affairs; and a large number of Foreign Ministry cadres and personnel; as well as many members of the diplomatic corps, charges d'affaires and advisers of various embassies in Kampuchea.

Interview on Visit

BK050523 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] "The visit by the Kampuchean Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation to the Soviet Union contributed to the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries and to the struggle for detente," Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen affirmed today during an interview with SPK.

Minister Hun Sen said: "During a meeting with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister, and with other Soviet leaders, the two sides discussed in detail ways to develop cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration signed by Heng Samrin and Leonid Brezhnev in 1980 and with other accords concluded successively. "The Soviet Union again reiterated its determination to continue its aid and support for the PRK and gave its approval to the militant alliance between the three countries, Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos, which is developing unceasingly and is a factor assuring peace in Southeast Asia. [quotation marks as received]

Hun Sen continued: "The two sides discussed in detail important international events, including the situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides reached agreement on the appreciation of the international situation and specified that the peace program for the decade of the 80's defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev can eliminate the risks of a nuclear war and assure lasting world peace.

"The Kampuchean side vigorously condemned the interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea on the part of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who seek to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and to reinvigorate the genocidal regime of Pol Pot."

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS' REPORTED FOR 31 MAY-6 JUN

BK070753 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 31 May-6 Jun:

National level: Phnom Penh, SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 31 May reports that the Agriculture Ministry has sent officials and workers to various localities to help people in hydraulic work. For instance, in Kaoh Sotin District, Kompong Cham Province, they helped the people build a 300-meter long barrage which will be able to prevent floods to 24,000 hectares of ricefield; repair a reservoir at Batheay commune with a capacity of 12,000 cubic meters; build a pumping station at Samrong in Kandal Province and repair another one at Kandieng District [Pursat Province], the latter with 80 percent of work completed. The people in Bati District, Takeo Province, dug a 2,670-meter long canal and farmers in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, restored canals. The Agriculture Ministry has supplied construction material to Kompong Speu Province to help repair a barrage. In the last dry season, the ministry's mobile groups went to Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Cham and Takeo Provinces to help in irrigating about 11,000 hectares of ricefield. A total of 600 waterpumps and other material were also sent to localities threatened by drought. The news agency at 0411 GMT on 1 June adds that the Agriculture Ministry is making arrangements to deliver to various provinces some 2,500 insecticide containers, 34,100 plowshares, 7,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 tons of IR-36 seeds and 100,000 gunny sacks. Priority shipments will be given to Preah Vihear, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Koh Kong and Battambang Provinces. The same report also notes that in the second quarter of the year the plowshare factory in Phnom Penh produced 3,200 plowshares compared with 2,000 pieces turned out in the first quarter. The factory plans to produce 100,000 pieces this year.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 1 June says that by the end of May, the peasants in Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, had harvested 90 percent of the 3,100-hectares dry-season rice crop. In the last dry season, this district planted 262 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kandal: SPK at 0417 GMT on 2 June reports that the peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, by the end of May, had worked on 770 hectares of land, planted 160 hectares of floating rice and grown 1,980 hectares of corn. In the main rice season, the district plans to cultivate 10,850 hectares of rice. The district has available 17,400 drought animals as farm tools, rice and corn seeds. In the last dry season, the district planted 5,240 hectares of rice, 1,130 hectares of corn and 1,000 hectares of beans.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 2 June reports on agricultural production in Treang District, Takeo Province, as follows: In the last dry season, 3,055 hectares of dry-season rice transplanted and 2,787 tons and 144 kilograms of yield obtained; preparations are being made to grow crops in the current rainy season.

In 1982, draftable animals increased to 20,044 head of oxen and buffalo; the district had 3,093 oxcarts. So far, 68 hectares of early rice transplanted; 347 hectares of land tilled; 393 hectares of rice seed broadcast; 78 hectares of rice sown. The district has raised 12,396 oxen, 49,200 chickens and 18,100 ducks. It also produces 1,113 kilograms of palm sugar daily. In a later cast, the radio at 1230 GMT on 4 June adds that Prey Kabbas District in the same province harvested 7,085 hectares of dry-season rice with a yield of 14,170 tons. The farmers are in the process of planting rainy-season rice. The district has also reclaimed an additional 3,800 hectares of land.

Kompong Chhnang: According to the radio at 1230 GMT on 4 June, the peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province, by the end of May, had collected a 9,400-ton yield of the 5,000-hectares dry-season rice crop, as well as thousands of tons of various secondary food crops. The province has reclaimed 1,025 hectares of land for growing crops in Rolier P'ier, Toek Phos and Kompong Leng Districts. At 1230 GMT on 5 June, the radio adds that by the end of May, 3,200 hectares of rice had been transplanted in the province. In Kompong Leng District, 1,200 hectares of rice had been broadcast, as also in Rolea P'ier, another 1,000 hectares. In other areas, hundreds of hectares of early, middle and late rice crops had been sown, and nearly 600 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. The peasants have 116 tons of chemical fertilizer and nearly 200 waterpumps ready for rainy-season rice planting efforts. Last year, Kompong Chhnang planted 33,600 hectares of rainy-season rice and harvested 48,000 tons of grains.

Stung Treng: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 5 June notes that Stung Treng Province has prepared 9,500 hectares of land for growing crops during this rainy season. Up to now, the peasants have grown rice on 1,557 hectares and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops.

Battambang: SPK at 0414 GMT on 5 June notes that peasants in Moung Russei District, Battambang Province, have sown 2,130 hectares of rice, planted 1,035 hectares of floating rice and tilled on 5,745 hectares of land. The district plans to cultivate 36,000 hectares of rice. It has 700 head of oxen more than it had last year. This district is preparing hydraulic systems and is carrying out work on extermination of rats.

SRV SCIENCE, EDUCATION DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK050806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK) -- At the end of its 10-day visit, the delegation of Vietnam's Science and Education Commission led by Pham Nhu Cuong, vice chairman of the commission, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 3 June.

It was seen off by Men Saman, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and other personalities. Also present was Nguyen Thao, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea.

During its stay, the delegation was received in audience by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and met with responsible officials of the Ministry of Education. The Vietnamese guests visited the political schools of the front and federation of trade unions, the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the Russei Keo textile mill, the school of higher pedagogy and Kandal, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang Provinces.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO ATTEND CEMA CONFERENCE

BK070458 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Government headed by Sali Vongkhamsoa, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left Vientiane on the morning of 5 June to attend the 36th ordinary CEMA session of socialist countries to be officially held in Budapest, capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, from 8 to 10 June 1982. The Lao Government delegation will attend this conference as an observer.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Maichantan Sengmani, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister attached to the prime minister's office; Sanan Soutthichak, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, public works and transportation; Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; and a number of high-ranking cadres attached to the committee's office.

Janos Zegnal, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic; Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union; and Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV to Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM KIM IL-SONG

BK051055 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] On 15 May 1982, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR.

The message reads as follows: I would like to express profound thanks to you, comrades, for your warmest greetings and best wishes conveyed on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the entire Lao people, and in your own names on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Laos will be further strengthened and developed. On this occasion, I sincerely wish you, comrades, and the people of your country new success in the struggle for socialist construction in the country.

PEOPLE'S SUPREME ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

BK051113 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Jun (KPL) -- The People's Supreme Assembly, on 3 June held here a session reviewing its activities in sending delegations to various regions in the country.

Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, deputy secretary general and member of the standing committee of the PSA, presented a report on the outcome of the PSA delegations' consultations with administrative committees of all levels, in view to strengthen the cooperation between the legislative and executive institutions.

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the PSA then addressed the house pointing out on need for coordination between the house and administrative committees in view to better serve the people.

He finally appealed to all the members of the PSA to pursue and encourage people in their respective region to achieve the targets of the state 5-year plan.

VIENTIANE REPORTS VISIT BY PRK RADIO DELEGATION

BK271516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] At 1430 on 26 May Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee secretary, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee, received Un Dara, chairman of the board of directors of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People, and his party, who paid a courtesy call on him. Accompanying the Kampuchean radio delegation were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, director of the Lao national radio, and Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship and intimacy. At the meeting, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao emphasized the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, particularly the solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea which cannot be shaken by any enemy. He noted that the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen have never ceased their interference in and aggression against the three Indochinese countries, hoping to eventually swallow them. He said: The more frenzied they become in implementing this scheme, the more painful defeats they suffer.

Reports also said that at 1730 on the afternoon of the same day, a ceremony was held at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane to sign a memorandum on the meeting to exchange views between the delegation of the Lao national radio and the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People. Signing the memorandum on behalf of the Lao and Kampuchean sides were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, director of the Lao national radio, and Comrade Un Dara, head of the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean people. Attending the signing ceremony were Comrade (Somphou Phetmani), acting director of the staff office of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism; Kot Sitlakon, deputy director of the staff office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Comrade Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and a number of cadres concerned.

After the signing of the memorandum, Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang and Comrade Un Dara took turns expressing their views, stressing the special solidarity between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples as well as the close cooperation between the radio services of the two countries in their opposition to the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen who are always bent on sabotaging the fruits of our revolutions. They also invited the guests to toast to the lasting cooperation between the two radio services.

At 1300 on 27 May, the delegation of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People left Vientiane for home. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Chaleun Vongsam-ang, the first secretary of the PRK Embassy and a number of cadres concerned.

POST REPORTS ON PACIFIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

BK060254 Bangkok POST in English 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Delegates at the Pacific economic cooperation conference have agreed to form task forces to carry out studies in various areas of trade, investment and technology in an effort to enhance "economic cooperation and minimise conflict" in the Pacific Basin region. The announcement was made by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Thanat Khoman, a key figure in the meeting, at the final session yesterday following three days of talks at ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific] headquarters.

Three of the task forces will focus their studies on trade in manufactured products, agricultural goods and minerals, and are to be organised by the Korea development institute, the Pacific economic cooperation committee of Thailand, and the Australian University respectively, Dr Thanat said. The fourth task force under the direction of the Japan special committee for Pacific cooperation will conduct a study on investment and technology.

These task forces will prepare detailed reports to be reviewed by the next consultative meeting to be held later this year. A series of tripartite consultative meetings have also been scheduled.

The conference concluded that the economies of ASEAN are closely linked to the economies of other Pacific Basin countries, and that economic cooperation with these countries would enhance the economic progress of ASEAN, Dr Thanat said. In addition, inter-Pacific cooperation could also contribute towards a more open world economic order, he said.

Because many issues of economic relations in the Pacific region are not sufficiently nor effectively dealt with at international and bilateral forums, a tripartite approach to involve representatives from the private, government and academic sectors has to be adopted, he noted.

The conference agreed that Pacific economic cooperation at the immediate stage should take the form of a series of tripartite consultative meetings to review matters of common concern before passing the recommendations to the respective governments and relevant organisations, he said.

Commenting on fears of the "dilution and disintegration" of ASEAN in the wake of the growing importance of the Pacific Basin organisational body, Dr Thanat explained that the two organisations actually go hand in hand. "ASEAN can take care of itself," he said, "There is no force on earth that can dissolve ASEAN."

In his concluding remarks, Japan's Dr Saburo Okita noted that if the world economy is not carefully managed a vicious circle of protectionism may result. There is a need to "maintain the momentum for the future," he said of the need for cooperation in the Pacific region.

Billing the conference as "an intellectual exercise," Indonesia's information minister, Gen Ali Murtopo, said that a strong bond between Pacific Basin countries will be significant in the future. "This is tomorrow's important conference," he said. "There is a need to create good faith of nations around the Pacific Basin."

The conference approved the formation of a standing committee to be responsible for organising next year's conference in Indonesia. Among those named to the committee were Dr Thanat, Gen Murtopo, Dr Okita, Australia's Sir John Crawford, the former U.S. ambassador to Seoul, Richard Sneider, and South Korea's former prime minister, Nam Tok-u.

Sixty delegates and observers from the academia, government, and business sectors took part in the conference. They represented Australia, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, ESCAP and OECD.

NATION REVIEW: SITTHI SUPPORTS ASEAN SUMMIT

BK070315 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Thailand would have no objection to the proposal for the holding of an ASEAN summit which has been vigorously pursued by the Philippines. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the NATION in an exclusive interview yesterday: "We are ready to go along with the summit idea as long as we could produce something concrete and that adequate preparations go into it."

Most ASEAN member countries are expected to agree to the ASEAN summit proposal in principle during the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers June 14-16 in Singapore. But details will have to be mapped out to ensure that such a major gathering of the prime ministers and presidents of the five ASEAN countries would produce substantive outcome. The proposed summit will be on the agenda when ASEAN senior officials meet in Singapore beginning June 10 to pave the way for the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting and subsequent dialogue with senior ministers from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC.

Foreign Minister Sitthi, who has survived a House no-confidence debate without actually being "grilled" last Thursday following a walkout by the opposition MPs, said he was ready to field questions from Parliament over the government's foreign policy on any topic including the policy over Kampuchea. But he said there came a time when the Foreign Ministry would have to "take stock" of its activity and take a good, long look at the overall picture of its performance to improve on it.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said ASEAN would be well to let the Kampuchean resistance leaders thrash out their differences for the time being before any efforts were made to assist in the formation of a coalition government. Sitthi said he will, after the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, be flying to Vienna to attend the "dialogue congress Western Europe-ASEAN, which is due to take place from June 26 until July 1. [quotation marks as received] It will be the fifth dialogue congress organized by the Austrian College at its congress centre at Alpbach/Tyrol.

Following the Singapore meeting, Thailand will take over as the chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee. "And that will be a busy year ahead for us," Sitthi said.

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. 7TH FLEET FLAGSHIP'S VISIT

BK070303 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Flag-Waving Alone Does Not Assure Security"]

[Text] Why was the press invited in force for a briefing on the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet so that a spokesman of the U.S. Navy can give the briefing that the growing presence of the 7th Fleet will offset the Soviet buildup? This question may be answered in many ways, the first being the acknowledgement by the Americans that there is a Soviet buildup in this part of the world. The Soviet presence is not news, but the U.S. acknowledgement of that fact is news.

When the Soviet helicopter carrier, Minsk, travelled from the Black Sea in a long and comfortable voyage to what is now here home port in Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, she made an unscheduled call at the Gulf of Thailand. Oh no, she was not waving the Red flag, she had just lost her way! But she picked up her original itinerary and reached her home port and ever since then the United States has been wondering what the Soviet intentions are in East Asia -- East Asia is land while the Pacific Ocean is water. By East Asia, we mean geographically the countries from South Korea down to New Zealand, including China and those countries littoral on the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea like Thailand and Indonesia.

China is the one country in the area which has not deviated from her original theme of self-reliance while the others in East Asia depend to a smaller or greater extent on one or the other of the super-powers. But here in Thailand, while the guerrilla war across the border to the east is of prime importance, the occasional visit of the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet is comforting -- do they come to the Gulf of Thailand for showing the flag or for R&R? How safe does Thailand feel by all this talk about Yokosuka, Subic Bay and Diego Garcia -- with Pearl Harbour thrown in -- when it comes to our own problems which are just no naval in essence?

One of the principal politico-military problems Thailand, and ASEAN, face is Kampuchea and what has the United States done about it? One can always find simplistic answers, refer to the Vietnam syndrome, and then say that the United States has left the Kampuchea problem to China. But is this true? What Thailand and ASEAN want is not another Vietnam war involving the United States -- that would be madness -- nor do they want any flagwaving in Phatthaya, the South China sea, the Pacific or the Indian Oceans. What Thailand wants is some sort of solution to economic problems, like for instance the marketing of our agricultural and mineral produce.

We, being cheek-by-jowl with Indochina, understand all too well the Vietnam syndrome of the Americans. Washington cannot just sit back and say that the politico-military solution for Southeast Asia will be found by China, the economic solution will be found by Japan, and the United States will just go on waving the flag at Phatthaya Bay. It does not take any intelligence to forecast what will come out of the Versailles summit of the industrialized nations -- extremely little that will affect us.

But instead of the press conference on Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, America can do much more in interesting herself in the various other problems that beset us. For a long, long time we have realized that Thailand's national security rests with the Thais. Certainly we would like and accept help from all friendly countries, but in the final analysis we have to rely on ourselves. The basic attitude of the United States, in our belief, is to help us rely on ourselves.

VOFA DEFENDS THAI ROLE IN JOINT EXERCISE

BK041220 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Thai and U.S. Navies are holding a joint exercise in early June in the Gulf of Thailand to rehearse joint operations in accordance with the existing friendly cooperation program between the two countries. At the end of this week Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which are members of the five-nation mutual defense treaty, will hold a joint naval exercise in the South China Sea off the east coast of Malaysia with the aim of coordinating technical and tactical cooperation in sea operations.

These two exercises are conducted in the territorial waters of the participant countries. They do not violate the territorial waters of any sovereign country. Their objective is solely to promote cooperation among the participating countries. However, Vietnam's mouth-pieces have alleged that the two joint exercises constitute an act of provocation and create regional tension. The allegation is totally unreasonable and a propaganda aimed at slandering other countries. All of this is despite the fact that Vietnam itself is the party which has created tension and instability in this region as a result of its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. Its action has had repercussions for the security of the world as a whole.

Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea was no military exercise, but a genuine military action which has caused in the deaths of untold numbers of the Kampuchean people. These deaths include deaths as the result of cruel use of chemical weapons. These Vietnamese acts are inhumane and violate the UN Charter and international agreements. The party which commits provocations is Vietnam, no one else.

HANOI TO RETURN 34 CHINESE AT BORDER 24 JUN

BK050614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] In the past the Chinese authorities have frequently sent men to illegally intrude into our country's territory in order to carry out hostile activities against our people along the border area. Many of them have been captured and detained by us.

Based on its humanitarian policies and in order to demonstrate its goodwill, the Vietnamese side has decided to return to the Chinese side 34 Chinese who had illegally intruded into Vietnamese territory so that they can rejoin their families.

On 3 June 1982 a representative of our Foreign Ministry's Chinese Affairs Department informed the representative of the PRC Embassy in Hanoi of the above decision so that the Chinese side can send its representatives to welcome these people back at the Vietnamese Friendship Gate on 24 June 1982. He also requested that the Chinese side ensure the safety of all activities related to this release of prisoners and that it refrain from discharging firearms, firing artillery, detonating landmines and conducting other military activities in the release area 1 day before and after the release date.

VNA REPORTS ON VISIT BY U.S. WAR VETERANS GROUP

OW041522 Hanoi, VNA, in English 1511 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 4 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Veterans of America visited Vietnam from May 28-June 3. The Vietnam Office for Seeking American Missing Personnel and the National Commission for Investigation on Effects of U.S. Chemical Warfare in Vietnam received and worked with the delegation at its request.

The delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; it called at a number of institutions of research on effects of Agent Orange, and toured an area suffering from chemical spraying in the southwestern Province of Tay Ninh, and several economic, cultural and social establishments.

The Vietnam Office for Seeking American Missing Personnel informed the delegation of preliminary news about missing American personnel.

NHAN DAN VIEWS VERSAILLES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW051343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 5 June]

[Text] Under the title: "Common Market Without Common Voice," Chieu Ly's commentary in today's NHAN DAN says:

Seven major developed capitalist countries, including the FRG, France, Britain and Italy -- four EEC members -- are currently holding a summit economic conference in Versailles. But the large presence does not reflect their strength at all. The Common Market is now facing a serious internal crisis while contradictions between this economic bloc and the United States and Japan are fairly acute.

After analyzing the EEC's disagreement which has reached its climax, the commentary stresses: The economic and financial problems of the countries participating in the Versailles conference are so severe that they have deeply affected their foreign and domestic policies on an unprecedentedly large scale. One can foresee that the conference will hold many debates but will solve few problems.

Regarding the EEC in particular, its problems will remain unsolved because this economic bloc does not have a common voice.

HANOI CALLS NAVAL EXERCISES 'PROVOCATIVE'

BK070605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] According to Western sources, the naval forces of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia began an exercise on the Eastern Sea on 3 June. The exercise will last for 1 week. One of the participants in the exercise wantonly said that is is an answer to Vietnam's threat. Meanwhile, U.S. and Thai naval forces are also jointly conducting a maneuver in the Gulf of Thailand not far from the three Indochinese countries. The United States has mobilized 5,000 marines and 10 warships for the maneuver.

These provocative military exercises show that the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries are stubbornly pursuing their policies of creating tension in the world and opposing the Indochinese peoples.

HANOI COMMENTARY SCORES U.S.-THAI EXERCISE

BK041145 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States still speaks of its outmoded gunboat diplomacy. This is the topic of our commentary today.

Commenting on the joint military exercise being conducted by the United States and Thailand naval forces in the Gulf of Thailand, our correspondent has this observation: The exercise, codenamed Cobra 82, began on Friday with the participation of about 100,000 troops, a number of combat planes and 30 warships, including 10 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. This is the biggest ever conducted [as heard] in the Gulf of Thailand near the Indochinese countries in the 15 years. This constitutes a serious provocation against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

It should be noted that Thailand has of late increased armed provocations and incursions into Kampuchea territory. To support these actions, Washington has massively supplied Bangkok with more weapons and war means. The total U.S. military aid to Thailand in the 1982 fiscal year shows an increase of 60 percent of last year.

Obviously, the U.S.-Thai joint naval exercise and Thai armed provocations against Kampuchean border area are part of Washington's plan to draw Bangkok into its service. Washington wants to return militarily to Southeast Asia by means of using Thailand as a springboard for sabotage activities against the Indochinese countries.

It's no surprise that China is joining the United States and Thailand to oppose Vietnam. Chinese troops recently crossed the border into Vietnam. Most recently, they damaged Thong Khoang dam in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang Province. Not long before, the current U.S.-Thai joint exercise -- a major joint exercise codenamed Rimpac 82 -- was conducted by the United States and the member countries and Japan in the Pacific for six weeks.

According to reliable sources, Washington has worked out a plan to build more than B-52 runways on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. It has sent Vice President George Bush to visit many countries in Asia and the Pacific. All these actions show that the U.S.-Thai joint exercise only aims at serving Washington's policy of arms buildup against the independence and sovereignty of nations in Asia and the Pacific.

In a recent report to the Congress, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces flatly asked to strengthen U.S. and allied forces and improve U.S. security relations in this region. Obviously, the brass heads in the White House and the Pentagon and their supporters still speak of that outmoded gunboat diplomacy.

There remains a fresh reminder that even with 15 million tons of bombs and explosives, more than half a million American expeditionaries, about 100,000 satellite troops and more than a million puppet troops and 600,000 Chinese troops, both the United States and China were bitterly defeated in Vietnam.

If the aggressors and their supporters refuse to draw any lesson, they will be defeated more humiliatingly.

UNHCR ON LEGAL REFUGEE OUTFLOW FROM VIETNAM

BK041344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jun (AFP) -- A total of 1,024 Indochinese (Vietnamese and Cambodian) refugees legally left Vietnam in May, a delegation from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here today.

According to a breakdown provided by the delegation, 393 of the 917 Vietnamese who left in May chose to go to the United States, 284 to Canada, 173 to France and the rest to one of 11 other countries; 99 of the 107 Cambodians who left this month went to France.

There were 1,045 legal departures in April, 849 of them Vietnamese. December 1981 saw the greatest number of legal departures from Vietnam; 2,048, of whom 1,894 were Vietnamese.

VO DONG GIANG SPEAKS AT HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

OW061818 Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, June 5 -- This is the speech delivered by the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana on June 3:

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates:

Nearly 3 years ago, at the capital of this heroic land, Cuba, we witnessed an international event of historical significance: the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned countries.

Since then, the world has gone through times of stress and strain; an atmosphere of the cold war has been rekindled endangering international peace and detente; a senseless arms race on an unprecedented scale has confronted mankind with a danger of nuclear catastrophe; hotbeds of crisis in various parts of our planet have polluted the world atmosphere; and our movement has also gone through times of hard trials and complicated struggles.

However, the world has, during this period, witnessed new victories scored by the forces of peace, national independence and social progress, thus reflecting their invincibility, and has also witnessed the irresistible weakening of the two most reactionary forces among today's imperialist and reactionary forces. The Non-Aligned Movement, an important force in the struggle for the objectives of our times, has also attained great victories.

1. One question arises: What are the causes of the tense and complicated situation in the recent period? They lie in the vain efforts made by the ringleader of imperialism in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history.

In the early 70's, in the face of the revolutionary storms surging up throughout all continents, especially after the internationally significant and epoch-making victory of Vietnam, the imperialist power who once played the role of international gendarme and, for a period of time, could rule the roost anywhere, got bogged down in a quagmire of irretrievable crises and collapse and gradually lost its domination in the world.

Facing this situation, this imperialist power, calculating that there should be no "second Vietnam" and determined that it would only play a "limited international gendarme" role, pretended to voluntarily take the path of peaceful coexistence among countries of different political systems, which it will never do.

After a period of embarking upon the path of detente in an attempt to use peaceful evolution to turn back the wheel of history, and failing in this, this imperialist power has, since 1978, openly returned to its traditional policy, trying to gain the position of strength militarily, obtaining superiority in strategic weapons, colluding with all reactionary and bellicose forces, threatening to use force in solving problems in international relations, undermining peace, detente and the independence and sovereignty of nations. In the process of escalating tension, this imperialist power met with a new ally, a traitor to revolution and the cause of national independence of the "Third World" to which it claims to belong. Proceeding from selfish, chauvinist ambitions and the design of causing great chaos in the world to ensure "great order" on its land, this biggest international reactionary has advocated a theory of "third world war is inevitable", claimed itself as NATO of the East, encouraged all acts and designs of the most bellicose imperialist power. It is the only reactionary force that openly expressed its joy at the tense situation in the world, considering it "excellent". The increased collusion between the ringleader of imperialism and the biggest international reactionary represents a new dangerous phenomenon in the international political scene of the past years. They both have made use of each other, increased their cooperation, even in the military field, in an attempt to tilt the balance of forces in the world in their favour, for one, to recover its position of strength and the grounds that have been lost, and for the other, to seek a new strength and realize its hegemonic ambitions.

It is this imperialist power, not anyone else, who has left no stone unturned to obtain military superiority before engaging in negotiations on disarmament; it has broken off negotiations, rejected all constructive proposals, no matter wherefrom they come, opposed all resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 36th Session relating to the prevention of the arms race, and has even tried to get rid of the agreements on limitation of strategic weapons that have just been concluded.

This imperialist power that has taken the lead in manufacturing weapons of mass destruction, is now taking the lead in producing neutron bombs, increasing the production of new chemical weapons, obtaining the right to use nuclear weapons in the first strike, deploying these weapons throughout the world, and openly justifying in an injurious way that "limited nuclear war is acceptable".

For the period since the 6th summit conference, this imperialist power has committed at least 7 crimes, as follows. First, it has clamoured and pressed for the arms race, undermined detente in Europe, fabricated a "war danger from the Soviet Union and East European countries" in order to intimidate its Western allies, to prevent the growing trend of East-West cooperation in the hope of closely binding the Western countries to its wheel of war and restore its role as the only centre in the capitalist, imperialist system -- the one that was lost in the early 70's. As for the international reactionary, it wanted to undermine East-West detente, to "sit on the mountain to watch tigers fighting each other". These are not only crimes of pushing Europe into war creating the danger of a new world war, but also crimes dictated by hegemonism of sabotaging the sovereignty of Western countries.

Secondly, it has opposed the will of millions of people in Latin America and the Caribbean region who are demanding independence, freedom, and liquidation of old and new colonialism. It has attempted to quench the uprisings of the people in El Salvador, Guatemala..., who are waging an undaunted struggle for second liberation, and to prevent all sympathy, support and assistance extended to these just struggles. These wills, uprisings, sympathy and supports are obviously legal and legitimate, in conformity with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the U.N. Charter and international law. These are precisely what the most aggressive imperialist power is trying to oppose. And what it is trying by all means to protect is its neocolonialist rule, the colonial status on the Malvinas Islands that belong to Argentina's territorial sovereignty.

Thirdly, it has obdurately opposed the just cause of the Palestinian people who, under the leadership of the P.L.O., are fighting for their right to live on their homeland, which is being deprived of by the Israeli Zionists. It has opposed all Arab countries who are supporting that sacred struggle, causing a prolonged tension and critical crisis in this explosive area. It has claimed to have "vital interests" in this strategic, oil-rich region, made armed provocations threatening the sovereignty of Jamahiryah Arab Libya, colluded with its regional gendarme, the Israeli Zionists, encouraged and assisted them in all their expansionist acts and criminal military adventures against the peoples in the region as evidenced by their attacks on Iraq's peaceful nuclear centre and their annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

Fourthly, it has increased its support, assistance and protection to the racist regime of South Africa, a barbarous and wicked regime, the last bastion of colonialism in Africa, a damnable stain in our times, that has been strongly condemned and cursed by the whole progressive mankind. What is it defending here? Nothing but the "right" to exploit natural resources, to protect a shock agent, a mainstay, a springboard for subversive activities in southern Africa, especially against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states. It is repressing the national liberation movements, first and foremost, the undaunted struggle waged by the South African people under the leadership of A.N.C. and by the Namibian people under the leadership of S.W.A.P.O.

Fifthly, it has launched undeclared wars, carried out interventions and subversive activities, creating explosive situations in southwest Asia in an attempt to restore its puppet regime that has already been overthrown in Afghanistan. It has sent the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces" to the Gulf area, joined hands with the Chinese expansionists in increasing military aids to the reactionary forces, threatening the sovereignty of all nations in the region. Under the "anti hegemonians" signboard, the imperialists and reactionaries attempted to destroy the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements, to cover up their real hegemonist design in the region.

Sixthly, it has intensified its activities, creating tension in the Indian Ocean, resorted to dilatory tactics and pressures in an attempt to hinder and undermine all efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. It has tried by all means to expand and modernize its military bases on Diego Garcia, to build up new military installations, and to strengthen its military forces in this region, thus threatening the sovereignty and security of all countries in the region, first of all, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Seychelles, Madagascar, India. Not only refusing to respond to the demand of the littoral and hinterland states that all foreign military bases and forces be withdrawn from the region, it has suspended negotiations, rejected even the good-willed proposal for not increasing and subsequently decreasing military presence in this region. Here, the complicity of the international reactionary forces with imperialism finds expression in their endeavours to delay the convening of the conference on the Indian Ocean, to raise a smokescreen of the so-called "superpowers rivalries" in this region, in order to cover up the imperialists' crimes.

Seventhly, it has colluded with the Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to maintain the "Democratic Kampuchea" corpses, in an attempt to restore the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, to oppose the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and renascent work, to sabotage the young People's Republic of Kampuchea, to oppose the traditional militant solidarity and collective self-defence of the three Indochinese peoples, to undermine the peaceful work of these countries, to create confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to hinder dialogues and cooperation among ~~countries~~ in the region, and create tension, thus threatening peace and security in this part of the world.

While condemning the biggest crimes committed by imperialism and hegemonism, we cannot help mentioning their crimes of intervention and aggression (?in) various forms against the peoples at different places in the world such as Panama, Cyprus, Puerto Rico, Sarhawi, Korea... With full agreement, Vietnam joins our movement in supporting the struggle of these nations for independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity.

Looking back at the developments that have taken place on all continents since the 6th summit conference, we can come to the conclusion: The culprits who are frenziedly opposing the sovereignty of nations, undermining international peace and detente confronting mankind with nuclear catastrophe, are U.S. imperialism and the Chinese great-nation hegemonist expansionism, the two most reactionary among the imperialist and international reactionary forces. Under the sign-board of "anti-Soviet hegemonism," the U.S. imperialists have committed crimes one after another to recover their position of strength, to repress the liberation movements, and to regain their lost positions from the forces of peace, national independence and progress. On their parts, the Chinese expansionists have held high the "anti-super powers" sign-board, but in fact have joined hands with the U.S. imperialists to oppose other nations so as to realize their hegemony. In spite of all this, some among us have tried to explain that the cause of the tension in the world lies in the confrontation between the two blocs. Obviously, these people have been taken by the smoke-screen raised by the U.S. and China. If confrontation is ever referred to, it is the confrontation between the two most reactionary forces in today's world on the one hand, and all forces struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress, including our movement, on the other.

2. The developments of the past few years have also shown that the wheel of history is irreversible. Aggressive and bellicose as the U.S. imperialists are, their possibilities are not limitless. Besides their own difficulties and contradictions, they are bound hand and foot by a world-wide peace movement and revolutionary storms throughout all continents. Moreover, they can no longer dominate and keep their allies into their orbits as in the 50's and 60's. The Chinese hegemonist expansionism is big but not strong and its pseudo-revolutionary banner has been turned up by its open betrayal, its aggression against Vietnam and its collusion with U.S. imperialism against nations. Obviously, the U.S.-China collusion seriously endangers world peace and security and also the independence and sovereignty of nations. But that is the collusion between the two reactionaries in a weak position, who utilize each other in their counter-revolutionary activities for their own objectives. Therefore, this collusion, full of contradictions, cannot give them new strength nor does it help them to change the trend of developments to turn back the wheel of history.

Never before have the warlike imperialist forces faced such an unprecedented strong opposition of a broad peace movement in the world and in the United States itself as in the past few years. The Chinese hegemonist expansionism, which wants to push the world into a great chaos, has now to deal with great disorder right in China. The East-West detente which was in serious danger and underwent trials in the 1979-1980 period is still being maintained and developed contrary to the wish of the most aggressive, bellicose imperialists and the international reactionaries who have always tried to cause great disorder in the world.

During this time, revolutionary storms have swept through Asia, Africa and Latin America and have attained new victories in most important strategic areas where the imperialists and international reactionaries concentrated the most tremendous efforts to maintain client regimes and realize hegemony.

An early failure has been inflicted upon the international crisis created by the U.S. in 1981 in an attempt to quench the liberation movement in El Salvador led by the Farabundo Marti Front, to prevent the rising waves against neocolonialism and its henchmen in Central America and to break down the leading banners of Latin American revolution. What is completely unexpected by the U.S. imperialists is the unprecedented broad and strong support extended by the whole Latin American Continent and the world to the El Salvadorian people's liberation struggle, and an ever strong condemnation, even in the U.S., of the Reagan administration for its designs of armed intervention in El Salvador and its threat of aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries in Central America who have opted for the path of socialism.

While ceaselessly increasing its aid to its stooge regimes in this region, the Reagan administration has to vow not to let a "second Vietnam" take place; the revolutionary movement of El Salvador has, in spite of many hardships and trials, continued developing and obtained ever greater victories; the revolutionary banners of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, in spite of constant threats, still stand firm and brave more than ever before. The Vietnamese people warmly congratulate the new victories scored by heroic Latin America.

In the Middle East, the traitor to the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples has been punished; this is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists' strategy in this region. The persevering struggle full of hardships and difficulties, waged by the Palestinian people against the Israeli Zionists, continues advancing and has enjoyed the ever strong sympathy and support of the world people; the P.L.O.'s international prestige has been enhanced.

In southern Africa, the struggles waged by the South African people under the leadership of A.N.C. and by the Namibian people under the leadership of S.W.A.P.O., in spite of many difficulties, have shown to the world the undaunted, indomitable militancy of African peoples, and enjoyed ever strong sympathy and support throughout the world. Never before has apartheid been so strongly condemned as in the past few years. And never before has the ringleader of imperialism, who supports and backs it, been so condemned and isolated as in the past few years.

In west Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia, the Sino-U.S. collusion has created some crises, causing difficulties and complexities to the peoples struggling for peace, independence and freedom. However, these crises, which were created by them, have exposed their impotence and led them to deadlock and failure. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has effectively fought against the undeclared war launched by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to preserve and promote the fruits of the April revolution. In the face of the camouflaged war unleashed by the Chinese expansionists in order to restore the genocidal "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, the reborn Kampuchean people have still firmly preserved and unceasingly consolidated their revolutionary power, taking the whole country on the path of development. Closely uniting with the Lao people's Democratic Republic and Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is becoming a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The U.S.-China collusion and their gathering of reactionary forces to direct a spearhead at the Republic of India, has not only failed to isolate the latter, but on the contrary, has further glorified and enhanced the banner of peace and independence of this great republic in Asia and in the world.

In the victories scored since the 6th summit conference for peace, national independence and social progress lies our movement's important contribution. We have stood on the side of the forces struggling for peace and detente, on the side of nations struggling for their independence, sovereignty and development. We have added our just voice of great weight to the solution of important international problems and inflicted heavy political blows on the aggressiveness and arrogance of the imperialist and reactionary forces as well as on their treacherous manoeuvres.

In the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, our successes were not so big. But, at least, we have effectively exposed the extreme obduracy of neo-colonialism, especially of the ring-leader of imperialism, made it hard for anybody to believe in its "good-willed negotiation." At the same time, we have initially marked out a new way, new possibilities, the way of increasing cooperation and mutual assistance based on the principles of equality without any political conditions attached, and on that basis, strengthening our collective strength in this complicated struggle.

Attempting to cause crises and hotbeds of tension in the world and within the movement, the imperialists and international reactionaries aim at counterattacking the most active forces struggling against them inside and outside the movement and misleading our struggle and at the same time creating pressimistic impressions as if there were deadlocks, retrogression in the development of the international political situation as well as in the advance of our movement.

In fact, never before has the anti-imperialist voice been so strongly raised inside and outside our movement as in the period starting from the Havana summit up to now. The success of the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi and the September 1981 communique issued by 75 non-aligned countries in New York constitute a defeat for U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and a group of their spokesmen within our movement.

Never before has U.S. imperialism been strongly criticized in the movement's documents as in the New York communique. We have permitted nobody to impose erroneous U.N. resolutions on the movement. On the contrary, have been caused this important international organization to accept and implement various correct recommendations of our movement in the interest of the common struggle.

One of the main reasons for our victories is that we have directed the movement's spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces. And we have unceasingly strengthened the unity of the movement on the basis of these objectives. Whenever and on any matter the movement deviated from these objectives, we failed.

The historical lessons of the crisis of the movement during the 1965-1969 period have shown that whenever the trend of opportunism and compromise with imperialism prevails in the movement, the latter becomes paralyzed. On the contrary, standing definitely on the side of nations' struggle for independence, national sovereignty, peace and social progress, the movement could get out of the crisis, and attained repeated great victories as evidenced in the past decade since the 1970 Lusaka summit.

From this historical experience, we hold that there should be principles to deal with two different categories of problems. One is to solve the problems between the member countries of the movement, the other is related to the movement's common struggle for international peace, security and the independence, sovereignty of nations.

With regard to the problems arising between member countries of the movement, we would like to propose the following 4 principles to solve these problems:

1. Peaceful solution to the differences between non-aligned countries.
2. The countries directly concerned solve their differences themselves without outside interference, on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of the will of one side on the other.
3. The movement should help the parties concerned to come to reconciliation and should not support one country against the other, or one group of countries against the other group.
4. Differences between non-aligned countries should not be allowed to divide the movement and weaken the common struggle for peace and national independence.

In the common struggle for international peace and security, and nations' independence and sovereignty, the movement should direct its spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces, not at the forces of peace, national independence and social progress and much less at the movement itself.

In this spirit, we wish the war between Iran and Iraq come to an early conclusion. We welcome the results of the peaceful negotiation on disputes between Libya and Malta with the assistance of Cuba, chairman of the movement.

We hope that other differences and conflicts among member countries of the movement be solved in that spirit.

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates,

If the U.S.-China collusion is a dangerous phenomenon emerging in world politics, it is also the main factor of tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia. If that collusion, born from a weak position, has failed in the international political arena, it is also sustaining very heavy failures in Southeast Asia where it finds its most concentrated expression.

The policy pursued by the Chinese hegemonist expansion towards the three Indochinese people, is part of its global counterrevolutionary strategy. Throughout the past 33 years of existence of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese expansionists, have always tried to take advantage of the Indochinese peoples' liberation struggle using it as an instrument in service of their own great-nation interests. In the 50's, taking advantage of being a weapon supplier to the three Indochinese peoples' war of resistance against the French colonialism, the Chinese authorities emerged to a rank equal to the world great powers at the 1954 Geneva conference, where they traded with France on the back of the Indochinese countries about ending the war for China's own interests.

In the 60's, they expressed their determination to "fight the U.S. until the last Vietnamese" placing the U.S. in the most helpless situation in the latter's aggressive war against Vietnam, and subsequently helping it to get out of that war while maintaining its influence in South Vietnam. All this was traded for China's acquisition of the permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council and the U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan.

In 1975 spring, the complete liberation of South Vietnam marked a heavy defeat for the U.S. and also for China, eliminating a base of the dirty trade between China and the U.S. and inflicting a major blow on the Chinese reactionary authorities' designs of intensifying their collusion with the U.S. to realize their hegemony.

In the face of this situation, the Chinese expansionists intensified their hostile acts against Vietnam, appealed the U.S. to maintain its presence in Southeast Asia, called upon the ASEAN countries to join hands with China to oppose Vietnam, used the genocidal Pol Pot clique to turn Kampuchea into a springboard for attacks on Vietnam along her southwest border, infiltrated in Laos so as to attack Vietnam on her northwest border and, at the same time, made armed provocations against Vietnam along her north border.

Since 1978, in parallel with intensifying the U.S.-China collusion to a new step, China openly and frenziedly carried out its hostile policy against Vietnam, culminating in its February 1979 aggression. Failing in this aggression, the Chinese authorities launched a multiform war of sabotage against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

The design of the Chinese hegemonist expansionism is to set the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, to pose the so-called "Vietnamese threat" to ASEAN countries, to turn the problems between the Indochinese countries and China into those between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, link the anti-Vietnam with Anti-Soviet campaigns so as to turn the problems of Southeast Asia into those of East-West relations, to cover up China's expansionist and hegemonist policy towards this region and its unceasing encouragements and assistance to Maoist reactionaries to carry out subversive activities in the ASEAN countries.

To oppose the three Indochinese countries is part of China's bigger attempt to clear the way to expand to the south, to take hold of the whole of the Southeast Asia region. China does not wait until annexing all Indochina and Southeast Asia to realize its expansion and hegemony in other parts of the world. On the contrary, it has been colluding with the U.S. to have its hand in South Asia, west Asia and step by step prepare its bases in Africa and Latin America.

The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, first of all the people of Southeast Asia have increasingly realized the danger of Chinese hegemonist expansionism toward international peace and security and the peace and stability of the region.

The people of the Indochinese countries are determined to struggle against the Chinese hegemonist expansionism, considering it a sacred mission for the sovereignty and security of each country, a contribution to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia and the world for peace, national independence and social progress. That is why they wish to enjoy the sympathy, support and assistance from our movement as well as from peace-loving and progressive people in the world.

While resolutely struggling against the Chinese hegemonist expansionism, the people of Vietnam, as well as of Laos and Kampuchea, earnestly desire peace and value the age-old friendship with the Chinese people. They wish to restore the normal relations with the People's Republic of China and contribute to the defence of peace and relaxation of tension in Asia. In that spirit, the Indochinese countries have, on many occasion, made proposals for signing treaties of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence with China either bilaterally or multilaterally. In the same spirit, the Indochinese countries support the proposal made by Mongolia concerning the signing of a treaty of non-aggression and non-use of force among countries in Asia and the Pacific.

With regard to the ASEAN countries, the Indochinese countries have, on various occasions, proposed for convening a regional conference of the two groups of Southeast Asian countries to solve the Southeast Asian problems of each side's interest. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos, on behalf of the Indochinese countries, has put forth a 7-point proposal containing the principles that govern the relations of peaceful coexistence between the two groups of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. One important point among the 7 points is to solve the disputes and differences between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN and other countries in the region through peaceful negotiations in the spirit that the Southeast Asian problems must be solved by the Southeast Asian countries on the principles of equality, friendship, mutual respect and understanding, taking into account each other's legitimate interests, mutual consent, non-imposition of the will of one side on the other, non-interference from outside and non-use or threat of force in their relations.

With regard to Thailand, the Indochinese countries are prepared to start bilateral or multilateral talks so as to solve, in a spirit of friendship and good-neighbourliness, the problems arising due to the existence of common borders. These talks do not necessarily mean mutual recognition, legal or diplomatic.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea resulted from the agreement concluded between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to deal with the Chinese threat. Once that threat no longer exists, the S.R. Vietnam and the P.R. Kampuchea shall agree to withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not at all threaten Thailand's security. The S.R. Vietnam is ready to agree with the P.R. Kampuchea on a partial troop withdrawal if Thailand puts an end to its assistance to the Pol Pot remnant forces and other Khmer reactionaries who infiltrated into Kampuchea from Thailand's territory. If Thailand shows good-will, Vietnam and Kampuchea are ready to make the first steps.

During the past 3 years, the hostile policy pursued by China against the Indochinese countries and its efforts to cause tension in Southeast Asia, have suffered a failure. Political circles in the ASEAN countries have increasingly realized that the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from Chinese hegemonist expansionism, not from Vietnam or other Indochinese countries. They are more and more aware of the fact that while utilizing the ASEAN countries to maintain military confrontation in Southeast Asia, China continues to help the Maoist reactionaries in their subversive activities against the ASEAN countries to serve China's hegemonist interests.

Realizing this would be helpful to promote dialogues and cooperation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. However it is regrettable that some other circles have not realized this and are still joining China to oppose the Indochinese countries. But the policy based on colluding with the U.S. causing military confrontation, imposing economic blockage and pressure on the Indochinese countries, has suffered defeats, one after another, and failed to prevent them from strengthening their solidarity and effective, mutual assistance in national constructions and defence. Meanwhile, the Indochinese countries' policy of peace towards Southeast Asia has enjoyed more and more sympathy and support of broad sections of people in the region and the rest of the world.

The biggest and long-term interests of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries lie in maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese hegemonist expansionists are the only ones who want to create tension and "great disorder" in the region, but they have more and more isolated. Although temporarily facing obstacles, the trend of peaceful coexistence in a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia has been increasingly growing and will certainly prevail, defeating all reactionary forces that attempt to hinder and reverse it.

We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the movement for giving encouragement to every effort aimed at establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia; to the Havana summit conference for having expelled the Pol Pot genocidal clique from the movement; to the February 1981 New Delhi conference for having foiled the design of bringing back the "Democratic Kampuchea" corpses to our midst, and the attempt to impose on our movement the U.S. erroneous resolutions concerning the so-called "situation in Kampuchea," for demanding the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Southeast Asia and a comprehensive solution for the whole Southeast Asian region without outside interference, so as to allow the people of the countries in the region to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Dear comrade chairman, distinguished delegates,

Since the Havana summit, our movement has gone through many difficulties and trials, but has also attained glorious victories. We are convinced that this ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau will have a correct evaluation of the situation, draw useful experience, reaffirm the objectives and orientations, strengthen inner-movement solidarity, and make the best preparations for the 7th summit conference to be held in Baghdad. With that confidence, we warmly felicitate and thank Cuba, the heroic land, chairman of the movement and the meeting. I also would like to extend to the distinguished delegation, members of the Coordinating Bureau, and all of you who are attending this meeting our respect, our greetings of militant solidarity and our best wishes.

BRIEFS

MEKONG RIVER DELTA COMMUNICATIONS -- In an effort to improve the communication network in the Mekong River Delta area to serve agricultural development programs more effectively, representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City Post and Telegraph Office and those of the nine provinces in the area recently signed an emulation agreement to speed up their new ~~work~~. Under this agreement each of these provinces will strive to set up 8 postal communications lines between their provinces and Ho Chi Minh City during 1982-85. When completed, the new system will help provide quick and fresh information across these provinces, especially information on guiding and supervising agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82 BK]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

JUNE 8, 1982.

